

# Killer bees raising big sting in path to U.S.

By DENNIS LEWIS  
Chart Staff Reporter

In Ray Bradbury's science fiction novel of the future, "Fahrenheit 451," there are firemen whose duty it is to start fires. Strange as it may seem, there are firemen in present day Brazil who have that job as part of their everyday work. These firemen in many Brazilian cities must burn nests and disperse swarms of killer bees with flame throwers.

Killer bees have been much in the public eye recently. The

most recent victim was a Brazilian schoolteacher who was killed last July near Aracaju by a swarm of these hybrid bees. In Niteroi, Brazil, a group of school children were rescued by firemen when they were attacked while playing in the park.

A CONTROVERSY HAS ARISEN among noted entymologists and other experts in the field on what effects, if any, these bees will have upon the future of the American continent. Some have said that the Brazilian bees will reach the United States within

20 years. Others say that even if the Brazilian bees get here, they will cause no damage and will be beneficial to agriculture in America.

Dr. Jerome G. Rozen, former chairman of entomology and present director for research at the American Museum of Natural History, describes the evolution of the killer bee: "It is a hybrid resulting from inter-breeding between the African and European honeybees. It looks just like our honeybee which was introduced from Europe—it may be slightly smaller—but it is more active, and its buzz has a higher pitch. It is much more aggressive. As a race, it dates from 1956 when 47 African queen bees—one from Tanzania and the rest from the Pretoria region of South Africa—were taken to Rio Clara, in the state of Sao Paulo, in the hope that a more productive honey-producing bee could be developed than the bees then in use in Brazil."

In 1956 Warwick Kerr, a Brazilian genetecist, began work on hybrid bees for a number of reasons. The crossbreed of the

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## ...and meat-eating wasps, too!

NEW YORK — (CPS) — Killer bees were just the first of a string of new insects which are finding homes in the U.S. Now a new species of yellow jackets has found its niche in urban rubbish heaps along the east coast during late summer, Cornell University entomologists report.

The wasp, new to New York in the past two decades, is an expert scavenger which has gathered force in recent years. It

feasts on steak scraps, hamburger bits, ice cream drippings and the remains of empty soda and beer bottles.

The new wasp is an immigrant from Europe which prefers densely populated areas and likes to build nests in peoples' houses. The wasps hang around garbage cans, old houses, and barbecue pits, and they are more apt to sting than ordinary honey bees, Cornell entomologists said.

# chart

missouri southern  
state college

Joplin, Mo. 64801

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COMMANDER BUCHER

## Bucher to speak Wednesday

Commander Lloyd M. (Pete) Bucher, USN, Retired, who commanded the ill-fated Pueblo, will speak at 1 p.m. Wednesday in the College Union Ballroom. His speech, "What's Right With America," is a presentation of the College Union Board and will be open to the public. Admission is free.

His speech is described as "a catalogue of the greatness of the present American condition, even when contrasted with the present alarming ills." The talk will be highlighted with personal experiences from the close observation of life in Communist North Korea.

Commander Bucher sparked a national cause celebre in 1968

## Campus welcomes debaters in high school tourney today

Classes are dismissed at 1 p.m. today so that Missouri Southern can host its sixth annual Speech and Debate Tournament for high school students. The tournament is run by a combination of faculty and students. According to Dr. D. H. Rhodes who organized the tournament, "Over 200 students are directly involved in the tournament experience." Faculty members include Milton Brietzke in charge of judges, Duane Hunt in charge of timekeepers and Mary Lynn Cornwell who is in charge of placing judges and "any other job that desperately needs doing."

Tom Noland, sophomore, is in charge of the tournament which will host 27 area schools. Many of the schools are the ones where Missouri Southern draws the bulk of their student body and Dr. Rhodes emphasizes that "this tournament gives them a chance to look us over." Schools participating are: Joplin Memorial, Aurora, Pittsburg, Kan., Webb City, Buffalo, Carthage, Arnold, Monett, Clever, Cassville, Neosho, Wheeling, Joplin Parkwood, Kansas City Manuel, Cherokee, Miller, Mimai, Okla., Eldorado Springs, Sarcoxie, Pierce City, K. C. Lincoln, K.C.

Central, Logan, Springfield Hillcrest, Jefferson City, Nevada and Carl Junction.

There are 263 entries in the various individual events and 66 debate teams. During the preliminary rounds almost every room in the college will be utilized.

Trophies are being furnished by the Joplin Kiwanis, who are also assisting in judging and serving refreshments on the third floor of the College Union during the tournament. Other judges will be members of the faculty and local townspeople. Dr. Rhodes also mentioned that "the administration has been most co-operative and encouraging."

All individual and debate rounds are open to the public and anyone interested is invited to observe.

## Sociology award set

A social research award for outstanding achievement in sociology has been established by alumni of Missouri Southern for students majoring in sociology.

Any sociology major carrying at least eight hours is eligible. Class rank and G.P.A. are not considered. Consideration will be totally based on a paper utilizing social research and proper scientific methodology. The paper must be original. It will be judged by the donors of the award and two faculty members, not necessarily from any one department.

Deadline is March 1, 1976. The submitted copy must be typed neatly, double-spaced, following standard term paper form.

Certificate of Achievement and \$50 will be presented to the winner on March 15, 1976.

## Today is drop date, veterans reminded

Today is the final day for students to drop a course with a "W". Any drops after this date will be recorded as an "F" grade. While this date is important for all students at Missouri Southern to remember, it is especially important for students receiving veterans' benefits to bear in mind.

Any class dropped with a "W" grade by students receiving veterans' benefits may be repeated with no loss of benefits.

Classes dropped with an "F" grade, however, may be repeated but the student will not receive any veterans' benefits for it.

Bobby Martin, Veteran Affairs Coordinator for Missouri Southern, urges all veterans to bear drop date in mind to prevent any possible future loss of veterans' benefits.

Drop slips may be picked up at the registrar's office on the first floor of Hearnes Hall.

Bucher, a 27-year Navy veteran, has served in wars which have been termed "popular" and "unpopular". He says he has

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the  
inside  
news

The  
Klan

For the past 11 weeks, Chart reporter Karen Williams has been studying and investigating the Ku Klux Klan. This week, the first of three articles appears by Miss Williams. In this week's article she deals with the founding of the original KKK. In the next article she will deal with the history of the Klan in Missouri and in southwest Missouri, and in the third article she will deal with the Klan in southwest Missouri today.



# Kisers—two of them—work to bring CUB entertainment

By BOB PRICE  
Chart Staff Reporter

Have you ever thought about who or what is responsible for obtaining famous-name people such as Dick Gregory or Rick Nelson and his Stone Canyon Band on campus at Missouri Southern State College? Well, the what is the College Union Board (CUB) and the who is a husband-wife combination of Greg and Janice Kiser. Greg Kiser is currently Chairman of Cultural Affairs while his wife, Janice, serves as chairman of the Forum (Lecture). They both work separately and together to bring these people to our college to perform. Along with these duties, they also have a three year old son named Aaron who takes up a lot of their time.

This team combines their energy and departments to initiate more interest in extra-curricular affairs at Southern. They have currently obtained the services of Commander Lloyd M. Bucher of the U.S.S. Pueblo to come here and give a talk next Wednesday. In the spring of 1976, they have plans of bringing Russ Burgess, a well-known psychic and E.S.P. oriented gentleman to give a demonstration of his works and powers.

Greg thoroughly enjoys his work. But, unfortunately, he can't always bring to Joplin the groups or bands he would like to! "We could get Jackson Browne, Dan Fogelberg, and many others but the people of Joplin won't pay to see them. For this area, all the band has to do is turn up the volume and act like a banana to draw crowds."

Greg is responsible for bringing the crowd-pleaser Tod

Krutsinger to concert, Halloween night as the warm-up to Rick Nelson. Greg is currently a history major and has plans of attending Oklahoma State to get his Doctorate in the same area. "But things could change for me," comments Geg, "and with the right breaks I could easily ride on Todd's shirttails to the bigtime. And, if all else fails, I would love to work for a big booking-agency. That would be nice."

Greg seems tailor-made for his current position. He has been known to compose a bit himself. He leans toward love and gospel-oriented music. As of the moment, he reveals he has composed a love song, "I Want Them All To Know" and sent in a demo tape to Red Oakley, country-western singer, who is thinking about using it on his new album which is now in the developing stage. Greg has composed other originals such as "Daddy, Are There Long-Hairs in Heaven?", "He Drove a Forktruck Through My Heart" and "Roll Up Your Pants and Take a Walk With Me."

Among his favorite entertainers he would like to see brought here are such names as Donovan, Harry Nilson, John Lennon and others. He is basically a country-rock and acoustic music lover.

His wife, Janice, is currently listed in the "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities." Greg was up for nomination but didn't get the nod.

All in all, these two people have worked very hard in bringing entertainment we all want to see and listen to. They get this writer's vote in "Who's Who on the Campus of Missouri Southern."

## Killer Bees sting way north...

(continued from page 1)

gentle European bee and the higher producing but very aggressive African would have been a stroke of genetic genius had it worked as planned. The hybrids were more adaptable to the Brazilian climate than the European bee. They went to work one-half to two hours earlier in the morning and stayed later in the evening. The hybrids worked harder at pollinating, carried a larger nectar load, foraged at lower temperatures, even during light rain, and produced almost twice as the European bee.

There were certain draw-backs to these new bees which Kerr would have liked to breed out, had he had the chance. The Brazilian or killer, as the new bees became known, responded to vibrations more easily and excitedly than the European. One colony communicated alarm to another by releasing a secretion known as pheromones. This hormone chemical drives the bees into a frenzy, attacking and swarming anything that moves.

IN 1957, SOME 26 AFRICAN QUEENS with hybrid swarms escaped and bred with the native bees in the area. The bees had been kept in special screened-in hives so that the workers could leave the hive to gather nectar and pollen, but the queens couldn't. One of the beekeepers employed at the experiment site didn't understand the reason for the screens and left them off, allowing the bees to escape. From those escaped queens and their colonies, the threat of the killer bees has grown. The bees have reproduced and spread since, until they now cover an area in South America about the size of the continental United States.

A report by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council in 1972 stated "it is essential to minimize the likelihood of this bee moving into North America." The study recommended an anti-bee line across the narrowest part of Central America and the development of a strain to breed with the Brazilian to make it "relatively unaggressive, non-swarmling, non-migratory and equal to the Brazilian bee in foraging activity."

Dr. Rozen states that the committee studying these bees for the 1972 report used an inch-square piece of soft black leather attached to a string called a test-leather. Said Dr. Rozen: "The committee, on a visit to Brazil, dangled it before hives to see how many stings it received in 30 seconds. One man holding it started walking away after five seconds, because he felt that the bees were getting too excited, and they followed him for three-quarters of a mile. In the five seconds that the leather was dangled before the hive, it picked up 92 stings. Fifty are enough to kill a man. As a matter of fact 25 bumblebee stings are very dangerous. More people in the United States are killed by bees every year than by sharks and snakes." It is a matter of fact that in the United States, without killer bees, more deaths are caused by bees each year than all other poisonous animals combined.

THERE IS A HOPEFUL SIDE to this story. Dr. Charles D. Michener, former chairman of Kansas University's entomology department, paints such a hopeful picture: "In southern Brazil, where they have been the longest, where there were also a lot of European bees, these bees went there, hybridized with and eliminated the European bees, but became somewhat Europeanized. These guys in southern Brazil are saying this is the best strain of bees we've ever had. They're the best because they're excellent producers. While they are aggressive, hard to handle, they can be handled."

Samuel E. McGregor, chief of the beekeeping research branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is more resigned than hopeful. He says, "I can't see much hope of stopping them from coming north. The chances are that they'll reach Panama in a few years, and then come on to the U.S." McGregor believes cold winters will kill them in most areas but that they could survive and thrive in California and most of the southeastern U.S. "The Africans are mean," he says, "and they do sting like hornets. But after all, we've learned to live with hornets, haven't we?"

Former Secretary of Agriculture for the state of Rio de Janeiro, Edmundo Campello, began a campaign of replacing hybrids with Italian queens during the mid-1960s. Thousands of Italian queens were distributed in Brazil to beekeepers to mate with the hybrids in hope that they would become easier to handle. But greed prevailed; the gentle hybrids were killed by beekeepers because they produced less honey.

Our successful agriculture in the United States came from experiments of this same nature, says Dr. Michener. "Virtually all our food crops are a result of moving plants and animals around, hybridizing them and trying to get the best types. In that sense, what they did was a rather standard thing. Hybrid corn, hybrid wheat, rice, potatoes, all those crops wouldn't be the good products they are, without it. Obviously it's hazardous whenever you go moving organisms from one natural habitat to another. But judiciously done, I think it's an essential part of development of better food resources."

## Sigma Nu's pledge 7

In recent ceremonies held at Joplin's First Community Church, Missouri Southern's Iota Epsilon chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity pledged seven men.

The seven men, being full time students at Missouri Southern and being found to be "honorable, high-quality men" are: Barry Huff, Greg Huff, Rick McDonough, John Nelson, Grant Mitchell, Tom Patterson, Chuck Wilson and Jack Patchin.

The seven will now go through an intensive program of pledge training before they are eligible to be initiated as members.



MRS. MARY CORNWELL goes over the schedule of today's Invitational Debate Tournament with Southern debaters Randy Hunt and John McKnight.

### Debate planned

## Pre-registration set to begin

Three weeks of pre-registration, for the spring semester, will begin on Monday, November 24.

According to George H. Volmert, registrar, pre-registration activities are designed to give current students the benefit of an advisor, student conference, priority in selecting classes and the completion of most details prior to the regular registration period.

ON MONDAY NOVEMBER 24 and Tuesday, November 25, students with over 90 hours credit or students seeking the associate degree in May of 1976 should pre-register.

Wednesday, November 26 will be a dead day with no pre-registration.

Thursday, November 27 and Friday, November 28 are the Thanksgiving holiday and no classes are scheduled so there will be no pre-registration on those days.

On Monday, December 1 and Tuesday, December 2, students who have completed 56 to 89 hours should pre-register.

Wednesday, December 3 will be another dead day with no pre-registration.

STUDENTS WITH 29 TO 55 HOURS should pre-register on Thursday, December 4 and Friday, December 5.

Monday, December 8 and Tuesday, December 9 are the days for students who have completed under 28 hours to pre-register.

Wednesday, December 10 is the final dead day with no pre-registration.



## Poster contest announced

"Handicapped People: An American Asset" has been announced as the theme for a state and national poster contest to promote the idea of handicapped as a manpower resource, according to a letter received by Glenn Dolence, Dean of Student Personnel Services, from Pat Wylie of the Missouri Division of Employment Security. The competition is being sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the AMVETS.

The contest, which is divided into state and national categories, will employ the use of paintings, drawings, photography, college or any two-dimensional medium or combination of media to convey the idea of the value of the handicapped in society. The foremost theme is one of the handicapped as a manpower resource, but contestants are urged to use their imagination to think of other ways in which handicapped people contribute to the nation's well-being. Designs should be prepared on 14" by 18" sheets of illustration board.

State prizes will be cash scholarships of \$100 first prize and a \$50 second prize in each category, provided by the Missouri Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The deadline for state entries is February 16th.

The national judging panel for the contest will include advertising and fine arts professionals as well as representatives from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the AMVETS. Prospective entrants for both the state and national contest should write to "The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 421 Dunklin, P.O. Box 59, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101 for their information.

Contestants are reminded that the deadline for state entries is February 16th, and January 15th for national entries.

## Repeal of fair trade laws may result in lower stereo prices

By TERRY DABBS

State fair-trade laws are on the way out. This could mean a rise in competition among retailers that sell high-fidelity equipment, which could bring prices down.

These laws, created on the state level, are made possible by a Federal antitrust exemption passed by Congress in the thirties. The federal law may soon be repealed, which will render the fair-trade laws void. At present, the U.S. House of Representatives has already passed repeal legislation, and it is now before a Senate committee.

THERE ARE STILL 23 states that have fair-trade legislation. These laws permit manufacturers of certain appliances to set a minimum price their product must be sold for on the retail market. Audio equipment is a fair-trade item. Many hi-fi manufacturers set this price by requiring retail merchants to sign agreements that specify a minimum price for which a component must be sold. They will often not sell to dealers who will not agree with this practice.

Jerry Bishop of Reeds Stereo, a local audio equipment store, believes the elimination of these laws will not greatly affect prices in this area. "Audio prices have come down lately," he

# First semester successful, says college ROTC staff

By TIM DRY  
Managing Editor

"It has been a very good first semester," is how M-Sgt. James Campbell, United States Army Special Forces, describes the reception given to Missouri Southern's newly formed ROTC unit by the campus.

Currently there are 32 students enrolled in the freshman ROTC class and 12 enrolled in the Junior level. This year there are only two classifications, freshman and junior, in the ROTC program but a sophomore and senior group will be added next year.

THIS IS THE FIRST YEAR that Missouri Southern has offered Military Science classes. Now permanently assigned to Missouri Southern is Captain Frank Bridges, United States Army Signal Corps, as well as Sgt. Campbell.

"All the faculty and staff have been very helpful and all the students I have seen are very polite," is how Campbell describes Southern's campus. "I have been stationed in other college campuses, notably Madison, Wisconsin, where the student body was somewhat less cordial toward ROTC."

Campbell attributed some of the warmth of the reception to the fact that most high schools in the area have very strong Junior ROTC programs.

Area Junior ROTC units have further assisted Missouri Southern's unit by lending it equipment which has yet to arrive here.

THE 32 STUDENTS ENROLLED in the freshman program are under no future obligation to the Army. The 12 members of

the junior program have entered the advanced program and receive 100 dollars a month but must serve a minimum of two years.

Upon graduation from the advanced ROTC program students are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Army.

There are many advantages, according to Campbell, to joining ROTC. A Second Lieutenant in today's Army makes around 11,000 dollars a year, during the two years of the advanced program a monthly fee of 100 dollars can be drawn, full scholarships are available and advanced aid programs are available for students who wish to do post-graduate work in certain areas.

ROTC graduates, upon leaving the army, are in great demand in private industry. Campbell points out that industry can always use someone with proven leadership abilities and at least two years' experience in personnel management.

THE ONLY UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS in ROTC are in the advanced stage. Junior and senior level students in ROTC are required to wear their uniforms to a class which meets three times a week. They are not required to wear them anywhere but to the class.

There are no degree subject matter requirements for the ROTC program. Any bachelor's degree offered by Missouri Southern is acceptable for the ROTC. No associate degrees are acceptable.

Any questions about ROTC should be directed to either Captain Bridges or M-Sgt. Campbell on the first floor of Hearnes Hall.

## How Many of Your Courses Make You Eligible To Compete for a \$9,000 Scholarship?

Did you know that students enrolled in the Freshman Military Science Course (Army ROTC) are eligible to apply for a 3-year scholarship? A scholarship that pays ALL tuition, books, fees and one hundred tax-free dollars per month at any college offering ROTC. That is worth about NINE GRAND.

You can be eligible TOO because Military Science courses are offered right here at MSSC and by enrolling for the spring semester you would be eligible. You can learn leadership and management, have some fun and be eligible to apply for that scholarship.

Another thing!! There is absolutely NO obligation to the military for enrolling in Military Science 102. You do not have to have your hair cut or wear a uniform. The two hours credit you will receive count toward the hours you need for graduation.

INTERESTED?

Write: Professor of Military Science  
Missouri Southern State College  
Joplin, MO. 64801

or  
Call: Cpt. Frank Bridges  
417-624-8100, Ext. 245

## Placement office sets interviews

Three governmental agencies and an accounting firm have scheduled interviews for November through the office of career counseling and placement on the Missouri Southern campus. All interviews, for prospective employees, are next week in the placement office, except one.

Interviewing Tuesday will be Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell, interviewing accounting majors.

On Wednesday the U.S. Marine Corps will be on the main stairwell in the College Union, interviewing all majors.

The State Department of Social Services will interview majors in all fields on Thursday.

On Friday the School Security Administration will interview all majors for federal and civil service jobs.

A set of credentials must be on file in the placement office before a student will be allowed to register for an interview time, except in the case of the Marine Corps. Sign up sheets are posted in the placement office.

## Bucher . . .

(continued from page 1)

"seen the face of America and our military services change from the glow of victory to the pallor of stalemate." His observations on the Vietnam-era are filled with admiration for the fighting men, for their abilities and spirit.

He has called the Selective Service system unconstitutional; he believes in unconditional amnesty for war resisters; and he has taken as his own several unpopular causes. The question of how much a man can be expected to endure in the name of patriotism—and how much he can withstand in the name of self-respect—is his primary message. The answer, he says, was arrived at in a cell in a North Korean prison.

**Bucher**  
**1 p.m. Wednesday**



## ... matter of opinion

# Stumblers, bumblers, grumblers - - we've had them all

As far as Presidents go, the American people have literally "seen them all" in the past few decades—from the eastern sophistication of Roosevelt, his cigarette holder jauntily pointed into the air, to the neurotic bungling of a middle-class hero named Nixon, who now strolls a la Napoleon on the sandy beaches of San Clemente. We've had the dynamic gallantry of Kennedy's Camelot to the down-home, beef-barbecueing, dog-ear pulling, scar-showing triteness of a man the American people lovingly christened good old LBJ. An almost unlimited cavalcade of princes and pawns have passed through the White House in recent history, adding a touch of humor and often outright idiocy to the ordinary stuffiness of that astute office.

Last August, Gerald R. Ford took office and the Presidency quickly became all-together folksy, but generally a crashing bore. And then, just when it seemed it all had finally come to an end, just when it appeared that the American people had run into a President no one could adequately imitate, whom no cartoonist could characterize, whom no journalist could browbeat, America was confronted with an entirely new situation—our first, accident-prone President of the United States.

When it all began, we really didn't know quite what to make of the situation. It all seemed as simple as falling off a log (falling off an airplane, as a matter of fact). We saw Gerald Ford slip on an airplane ramp on the evening news but were relieved to know everything had turned out all right. "It could happen to anyone," the people were saying, "at least he wasn't injured."

But that wasn't the end of it, not by a long shot. The very next day

the American people turned on the evening news to see the President climb a flight of steps in a major European city, his knees buckle and heavily fall into a crumpled heap, only to be rescued by the strong arms of the European chief of state walking beside him. "An old football injury," the White House staff told the press. "It could happen to anyone," the people said in relief "at least he wasn't injured."

Time passed and life went on, and very soon the majority of Americans came to chuckle about the two events, convinced they were merely two of those strangely-positioned twists of fate that often color and enhance the course of human events.

But then the President travelled to California and, according to a long-cherished American tradition, barnstormed into a large crowd to "press the flesh." But also in that crowd was a tiny, cryptic figure later identified as Squeaky Fromme, who pointed a handgun at the President and pulled the trigger while the news cameras were rolling. The gun, though, didn't fire and Gerald R. Ford, to the relief of the American people, made it out alive and well again, vowing never to be a "prisoner in the White House."

But by then some of the more learned observers began to wonder just exactly what was the problem; after all, no other President had these problems; Nixon never fell flat on his face, except perhaps during some of his speeches.

Shortly afterward, while the memory of the most recent incident was still fresh in everyone's mind, the President emerged from a San Francisco hotel to the sound of a firing gun. It was a near-miss. A few weeks later, came the ultimate capper, Gerald Ford's chauffeur-driven auto limousine was involved in, of

all things, a car accident. And days after that, true to form, Gerald Ford caught a headcold.

What do all these events point to? Certainly they had no universally linking pattern—for instance, during not one of the accidents was the President reported to be chewing gum. The shocking truth had come to light; our president was accident prone.

Now that we know this terrible tendency for our President to experience at least one serious accident every two weeks or so (and since he is about due for another) what can be done?

We of the Chart had formulated a possible solution. Gerald Ford, who has been known to wear a bullet-proof vest on occasion, should at once begin clothing

himself in a suit of high-grade, long-lasting and washable suit of steel armor, re-enforced with a full plaster body cast. The suit should also be fitted with several life preservers for the purpose of the president swimming in the White House pool. In addition to these measures the President should wear a crash helmet and have his limousine converted to a Sherman tank to further insure his safety while experiencing auto wrecks. It is imperative that President Ford undertakes these measures to insure his personal safety, not only for his benefit, but for the benefit of the American people, most of whom are now on the verge of a nervous breakdown from watching his unfunny and untasteful antics.



## Grand jury needed

On October 20th of this year a grand jury was empanelled to study a variety of problems and alleged problems that have been festering in Jasper County since the last grand jury ended its session in 1973. As of now, the current jury has not published any sort of interim report on its findings and although the public will most likely have to wait until the jury ends its session to find out exactly what has been uncovered, it appears when the report is published it will be voluminous.

This grand jury, which seems by all reports in the local media to be attempting a thorough look at the questions involved, is long overdue for Jasper County. In essence, the current grand jury appears to be a healthful catharsis to eradicate the confused mixture of rumor and fact that has been circulating locally for quite some time. It is hoped that the jury will move expeditiously in its proceedings and will be an effective measure by which to "clear the air" in Jasper County.

the chart

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## Tales from the recent past:

# Marines began with recruiting poster 200 years ago

By JIM ELLISON

Two hundred years and four days ago, Captain Samuel Nicholas nailed a recruiting sign on the wall of a local watering hole, called Tun's Tavern, in Philadelphia. Using the tavern as his recruiting headquarters, and acting on the authority of the Continental Congress, he began enlisting the first Marines of this nation's history. The requirements for these first Marines were that "they be good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage at seas." Nicholas enlisted two batalions who served with distinction throughout tthe Revolutionary War as guards aboard naval vessels, and as sharpshooters manning the top riggings on ships. When John Paul Jones was locked in mortal combat with the British man-of-war, the Serapis, it was the accurate sharpshooting of his marines firing from the rigging of the Bon Homme Richard that turned the tide of battle.

During these past two hundred years, Marines have fought in every major U.S. war and have landed in all parts of the world. When the first Americans set foot in Japan, it was Marines who braced the Shoguns. At the

beleagured walled city of Peking, China, it was the Marines who turned back the murderous Boxers in their attempt to rid all of China of the White devils. Sergeant Major Dan Daily received the first of two Medals of Honor during that fight. His second came in France, during World War I when, pinned down by heavy machine gun and artillery fire, he suddenly jumped up and screamed, "Come on, you sons-of-bitches. Do you want to live forever?" By God! There was a Marine for you. The Germans were soon calling the Marines "Tufel Hunden", or "Devel Dogs" because of the ferocity in which they fought during the Battle of Belleau Woods in 1918.

Their list of battle climates are almost endless. The Corsairs of Tripoli, Mexico, Cuba, the Bananna Wars, China, the Philippines, France, and that granddaddy of them all, World War II.

The war against the Japanese Empire in the Pacific during World War II has often been referred to as the Marines War, and rightfully so. Names like Wake Island, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Cape Gloucester, Peleliu, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa have long been

synonymous with the name Marine. They spearheaded the drive against the Japanese in almost every amphibious landing. They were dumped on those Pacific Islands and step by step, destroyed the mighty Japanese Army. The Air Force and Navy bombarded these islands, they thought, into submission, but it was the Marines who dug them out one by one and destroyed him on a one to one basis.

Only five years separated the end of World War II and the Korean conflict that again found the Marines locked in combat against the sweeping hoards of Reds from the north during Harry Truman's police action. During the Korean War, the greatest tribute attesting to the courage of the Marines came from the enemy themselves. After months of interrogation of Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war, it became apparent that they feared two things: The atomic bomb and those devils in yellow leggings.

The involvement of Marines in Vietnam was no different than any other war. From 1965 until their withdrawal, Marines manned the most northern provinces called I Corps, which bordered North Vietnam. Con-

sequently, it was Marines who spearheaded the defense against the north. When the North Vietnamese rolled across the DMZ uring the now famous 1968 TET offensive, it was Marines who met him first, and in the words of one veteran of that campaign, "we waxed him." The new breed took the fight to the enemy like the Marines have throughout their illustrious history.

They have often been accused of getting "good press" and of being made into something they're not. But the fact remains that they have the battle streamers to attest to their victories, and they don't lie.

Ramrod straight and cocky, these swaggering "soldiers of the sea" have blazed a trail of glory and legends into the hearts of Americans. Proud, sure, and confident, they have truly left their mark in the history of this great country.

As one grizzled veteran commented while walking out of the jungles during World War II, "Surely, the streets of heaven will be lined with Marines, because we have already spent our time in hell!"

Happy 200th birthday Marines...

## Checkmate at Hissarlik . . . and at MSSC, too!

By PETE GRAHAM

Ever wonder how Agamemnon, Odysseus, Ajax, Achilles and the other lesser known Achaeans while away the ten long years of the Trojan War? What did they, so far away from home, do during those frequent lulls between battles. Camped as they were on those barren sand hills between the Scamander and the Aegean, did they dream of Helen as diversion from the tediums of camp life? Were wrestling matches and foot races enough to satisfy their competetiveness? No, says Homer. A warlike game of strategies had to be found to satiate this need and indeed, such a game was found and played by those ancient Greeks. It was a game of grand tactics encompassing all the maneuvers of all the various segments of an army. The combinations of different attacks were so innumerable that no two games were ever alike. The two opposing forces of sixteen men each waged battle over a board of sixty-four squares for the purpose of capturing the enemy. This

game of antiquity is just as stimulating today as it was then. It has devotees all over the world and unlike some games, its popularity has never waned. The game is chess.

Of the origin of chess, nothing really is known. Like Homer, its place of birth is claimed by many.

The Chaldeans, the Arabians, the Saracens, the Persians, the Greeks, the Italians, the Chinese and the Japanese have all asserted their right to be considered the authors of the noble game. In fact, its origin is lost in the mist of ancient history. It is impossible to give credit to anyone of these people above all others, for probably each improved upon it, till it has arrived at its present state of perfection. Most credence is usually given to the claim of the Persians, however, for most of the terms employed in the game are either translations or corruptions of Persic words. The Persian word for King is "schach", for instance, and the word for dead is "mat." Hence, checkmate, the

King is dead. The Greeks base their claim on Homer and Herodotus, the father of history, who credits a Greek, Palamendes, with its invention. The fact that the game creates such controversy is an indication of its importance and popularity.

The Missouri Southern Chess Club was founded in 1971 by Dr. Charles Allen of the Math Department. The present club of eighteen members is in the 7th week of a 10 round Swiss tour-

nament. Each member plays ten games against different opponents. The winner receives 1 point for a win and ½ point for a loss. The player with the highest point total wins the tournament. Trophies will be given to the top three finishers at a banquet at the end of the semester. An entry fee of \$1.50 was charged to enter the tournament. A similar tournament is planned for the second semester and the club will welcome any new players at that time.

## Executives praise college

To the Editor:

After our visit on the campus with your students and staff people, all five of us Phillips people were so impressed with everything having to do with your campus.

The students seemed so bright, inquisitive, and seeking, yet polite, earnest and sincere. And, your faculty were all so hospitable and interested in our

visit. These qualities really are quite rare on many campuses some of us visit. A big pat on the back to you and your people and your students. We certainly learned along with them.

Most sincerely,

Jim Gillie,

Assistant to the vice president,  
Phillips Petroleum Company  
Bartlesville, Okla.





THE LOVE GAME (1960)

# Spiva to show French film; dates, locations changed

"The Love Game," one of the most accomplished comedies of the past 20 years, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Monday and Tuesday next week in Room 105 of the Science and Mathematics Building. This is the third program in the current film classics series co-sponsored by the Spiva Art Center and the Missouri State Council on the Arts. It has been necessary to relocate the film showing because of security and space restrictions at the Spiva Art Gallery where the Quilts of Nebraska exhibition is being held.

Upon viewing "The Love Game," critics and audiences alike greeted with pleasure this comedy from the "New Wave" of French filmmakers, and first film by the famed director Philippe de Broca. It is the story of two young people who make love practically all the time, and when they stop to catch a breath, battle like the children they really are over the vexed question of their future. The romantic setting is a little shop, full

of bizarre antiques and caged animals. The heroine is the proprietress of this enchanting shop who not only works there but lives there in a gloriously rumpled room at the rear of the premises.

The merits of the film are revealed in a few critical comments thus: "The Love Game" is a triumph for its director, Philippe de Broca, who stops at nothing in the way of gags and tricks to make us laugh," says Brandon Gill of The New Yorker; "a happy, bawdy comedy....Jean-Pierre Cassel, 27, is easily the funniest Frenchman since Jacques Tati," from Time Magazine; "a picture worth going out of your way to see," says Archer Winsten of The New York Post. "The Love Game" was awarded "The Silver Bear" at the Berlin Film Festival.

Admission for the 1960 sound film in French with English subtitles is one dollar at the door for non-members or by season tickets which are still being sold.



## CUB to show 'Day for Night'

Next in the series of films being brought to campus by the College Union Board will be "Day for Night." The film will be shown on Wednesday at 7 p.m. in the College Union ballroom. Admission will be 25 cents.

"For years, I'd been mulling over the idea of making a movie about moviemaking," says French director Francois Truffaut. "I was struck with the interplay between screen people in real life and the people in real life and the people they portray in films so I determined to make 'Day for Night.'"

Truffaut's moviemaking has been defined by Newsweek magazine as, "slyly comic, elegiac, bittersweet."

Of "Day for Night," Truffaut says, "It is a summation of my twelve years in the movie business."

meaning little other than "new blood". It was characterized by emphasis on method rather than content, techniques such as hand-held camera, improvisation and jump cuts. Other than this the individual efforts of the New Wave showed little resemblance to each other.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the New Wave was the injection of new talent into a sagging French cinema; in 1959 and 1960 alone 67 new directors made their first features but few were of the stature of the directors just mentioned. Inferior films began to seep into distribution simply because their directors applied to themselves the label of New Wave. Irresponsibility and incompetence became manifest, even while the better directors were showing signs of wearying.

Indeed, Godard and even Truffaut became guilty of some of the shortcomings that they had accused the older traditionalists of. Then in 1964 a Godard film was banned "La Femme Marice", Truffaut was attacked at Cannes and the French New Wave was considered dead. Nevertheless, the really out-

(continued on page 17)

## Film product of French New Wave

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following program notes are published to add enjoyment for those who will view the Spiva Film Series presentation of "The Love Game." The film shows Monday and Tuesday nights.)

In the years following World War II a handful of Frenchmen became addicted to the cinema. These "cineastes" became film critics rather than filmmakers, simply because in France, as in America, the studio establishment had solidified enough to keep new minds out. These cinephiles disliked the current film establishment's ornately staged, heavily-plotted, over-scripted, unspontaneous, leaden films. They even attacked the quality creations of such "traditionalists" as Rene Clement, Robert Bresson, and Henri-Georges Clouzot. In the film journal "Cahiers du Cinema" the young critics Francois Truffaut, Jean Luc Godard, and Claude Chabrol ripped apart films of the literary, studio-crafted, theatrical type and championed the 1930's films of Rene Clair, Jean Vigo, and Jean Renoir, where they found zest and spontaneity of what they considered to be the authentic French tradition.

It was in 1959 that certain critics with sufficient financial backing generated a "new wave" of films that were showered with praise at the Cannes Film Festival. At that time Truffaut's "Four Hundred Blows" achieved the Best Director award, Alain Resnais' "Hiroshima Mon Amour" won the International Critics award, and Marcel Camus' "Black Orpheus" bore away the Grand Prix. Other commercial and artistic successes included Godard's "Breathless," Chabrol's "The Cousins", and the later films of Agnes Varda and Philippe DeBroca. The "new wave" or "Nouvelle Vague", unlike the well defined Golden Ages of the Russian and German silent cinema or the Italian "Neorealist" movement, was at first a journalist's expression



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**7:30 p.m. Sc & M 105**  
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the LOVE GAME

Best Comedy of 1960  
Berlin Film Festival

"It is a picture worth going out of your way to see."  
—Archer Winsten, N.Y. Post

"Story, characterization, and atmosphere are all of a piece, all new, while important, it is not a movie, all day, but funny, realistic. A pleasant and lively landscape—worth waiting for."  
—Paul S. Leckley, N.Y. Herald-Tribune

85 MINUTES

French dialog  
with English subtitles

with Jean-Pierre Cassel,  
Genevieve Cluny  
and Jean Louis Maury



# 'Life With Father' will open at Barn Theatre December 2



CHURCH PLAYS an important part of "Life With Father" and cast members for the Barn Theatre production of the famous American comedy get in character. Left to right are Robert Ted Estes, as Father Day; Bonnie Christenson as Mother Day; Jeff Reeve as Clarence Day, Jr.; and Scott Stutzman, Bill Tweedie, and Douglas Fisher as the other three sons. (Chart Photo by Kurt Parsons)

"Life With Father," the American comedy that takes a look at life with an American family in the 1890s, opens its six night run at the Barn Theatre Monday, December 1.

Rehearsals of the 16-member cast have been underway for four weeks, but planning or costumes, wardrobe, and props has gone on since the day school began.

In the words of Milton Brietze, director, "It promises to be a most fashionable production."

The play is the season's second production honoring American playwrights during the Bicentennial celebration. Written by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, it is based on a book by Clarence Day, Jr., and describes his family's life with his father. One of the longest running plays in Broadway history, the play has become a classic comedy of American theatre, has been made into a motion picture, and spawned a series in the early days of television.

Cast members include Robert Ted Estes as Father Day; Bonnie Christenson as Vinnie Day (mother); Jeff Reeve as Clarence Day, Jr., the elder son; Scott Stutzman, Bill Tweedie; and Douglas Fisher as other Day sons. Roger Fisher is an elementary student at Columbia School and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Fisher, 930 North Sergeant.

Also in the cast are Sherry Yates as Cousin Cora; Melissa Patchin as Mary Skinner; Robert Wyatt as the Rev. Dr. Lloyd; Robert LaRose as Dr. Humphreys; Gary Evans as Dr. Sommers Cheryl Carr as Margaret.

Portraying maids in the household are Linda Cannon; Nancy Freis; Lee Ann Vermillion, and Julie Isenmann.

## Waring group in Joplin Thursday

Fred Waring will bring the contemporary sounds of the Young Pennsylvanians to Joplin's Memorial Hall next Thursday evening for a musical extravaganza entitled "Music—That's Entertainment!"

Their performance is being sponsored by the Joplin Annual Celebration Commission as a fund-raising project to help finance this summer's Fourth of July activities.

IN THIS YEAR'S MUSICAL variety stage presentation, Waring will be featuring the famous themes and soundtracks of America's best loved motion pictures. But more than just movies will highlight this year's entertainment packed show, sponsors say. Leading the way will be the well-seasoned Young Pennsylvanians.

A brain child of Waring in 1973, the Young Pennsylvanians have had quite a bit of travel and experience since their beginning. In addition to being featured on the Waring tour over the past three years, these young musicians have appeared in night clubs, on television, and have recorded a number of times. Under the direction of Rich Taylor of Enid, Okla., and Len Thomas, of Cambridge, O., the group's format has become a showcase for contemporary music, with a touch of "Waringism." Fast pacing, precisions choreography, original arrangements, and beautiful voices have won the hearts of the Waring aggregation!

Also featured is Sheilah Flanagan, a virtuosa on the Cordovox (a blend of the electric organ and accordion). Sheilah and Rich are the only original members of the Young Pennsylvanians, but new talent has added to and enhanced Waring's original idea, sponsors say.

WARING IS NOW CELEBRATING 60 years of musical entertainment. Waring has challenged vaudeville, Hollywood, radio, Broadway, television, and the concert stage during the six decades.

Recently Waring has become known as "The King of the Road" touring some 40,000 miles every year by bus. He believes that there is "no substitution for live entertainment." Waring is widely considered the most versatile of all musical conductors, his musical innovations being countless.

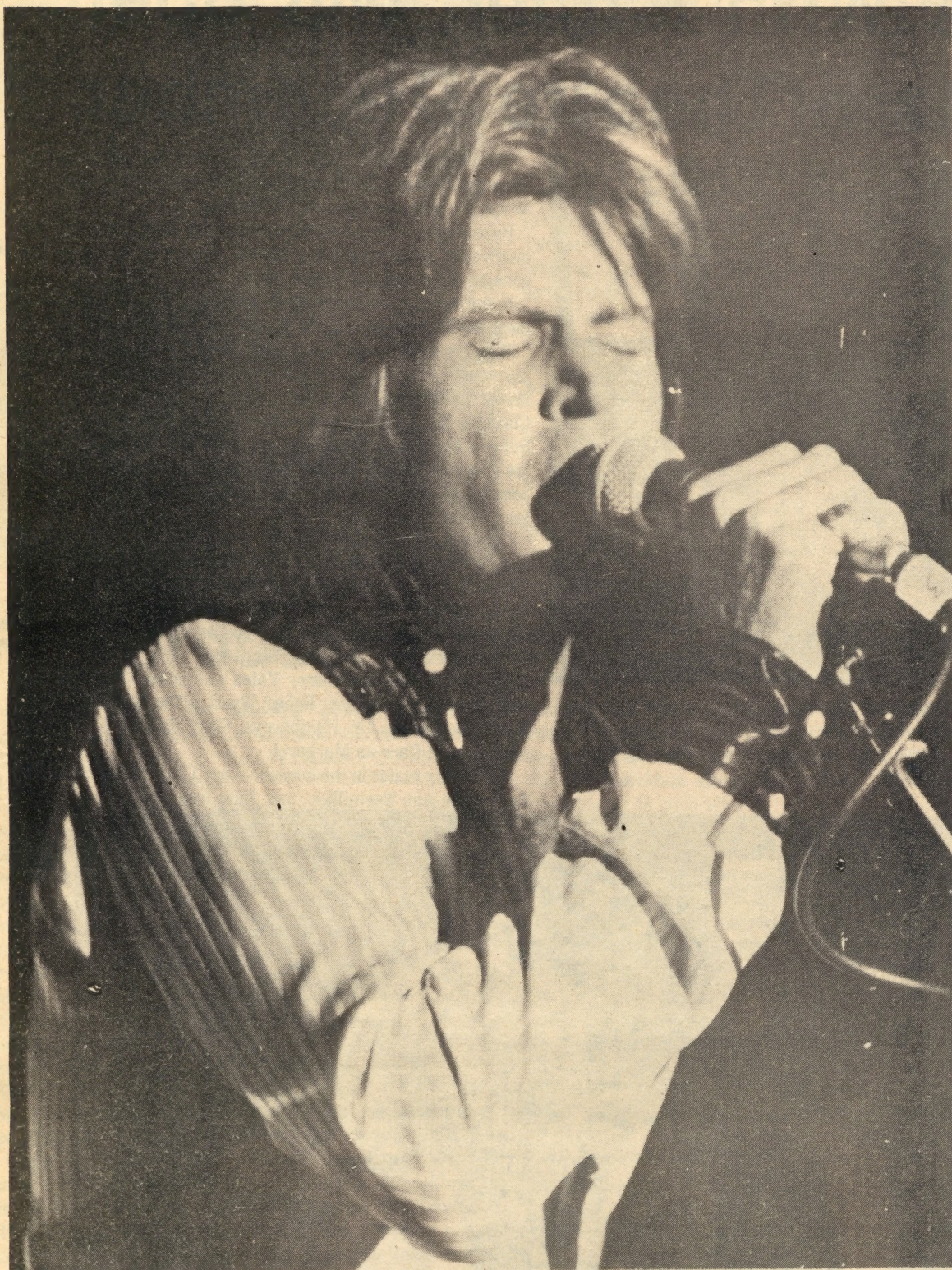
Tickets are \$5 in advance and \$6 at the door. They may be purchased at Ken Reynolds Drug Store; Joplin Memorial Hall; Ernie Williamson Music Stores in Joplin, Carthage, Neosho, and Pittsburg; and Joplin Piano, downtown and Northpark Mall. For further information, contact Martha Skaggs at 624-7897.



FAMILY PORTRAIT shows members of the Clarence Day household from the play, "Life With Father" which opens at the Barn Theatre on December 2. Ted Estes, Bonnie Christenson, and Douglas Fisher, first row; Bill Tweedie, behind Fisher; and Scott Stutzman and Jeff Reeve make up the family unit. (Chart Photo by Kurt Parsons)



# Rick in concert



An estimated 2,200 people jammed into Missouri Southern's gym as Rick Nelson and the Stone Canyon Band performed as the homecoming major attraction. The performance was well received by the mixed audience of college students and area residents.

*Photos by Kurt Parsons*





# The Ku Klux Klan:

Part 1 of a 3 part series:

## 'Invisible Empire' of Klan caused confusion, wonder even at beginning

By KAREN WILLIAMS  
(Chart Staff Reporter)

March 29, 1867—Pulaski, Tennessee—The Pulaski Citizen:  
"The following mysterious 'Take Notice' was found under our door early yesterday morning, having doubtless been slipped there the night previous:

"TAKE NOTICE—The Kuklux Klan will assemble at their usual place of Rendezvous 'The Den' on Tuesday night next, exactly at the hour of midnight, in costume and bearing the arms of the Klan. By order of the Grand Cyclops. G.T."

"Will anyone venture to tell us what it means, if anything at all? What is a 'Kuklux Klan,' and who is this 'Grand Cyclops' that issues his mysterious and imperative orders? Can anyone give us any light on the subject? — The Editor of the Citizen."

In the following issue of the Citizen:

"EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN: You seem to express in your last issue some surprise and curiosity in regard to the Kuklux Klan, whose boldness and effrontery should so startle you. That they should dare send forth their imperial edicts; or that the Grand Cyclops should presume to dispatch his Grand Turk with orders to his faithful followers, or that they should dare come so near your editorial sanctum as to leave one of their orders under your door. Now, sir, it is not to be wondered at that you should express feelings of astonishment that after night has spread her dark drapery over this sinful earth when balmy sleep should enfold in her loving embrace all who have a clear conscience, and when all earth's innocent creatures should be enjoying happy dreams, and the hideous fiends of darkness and night are holding high carnival over a world that is all their own. We say, sir, that we do not wonder that you, together with this community, should express surprise at this; and we are not offended at your astonishment.

"But seek not to know the object and designs of our 'Mystic Klan' or to impeach the authority of our Grand Cyclops to issue his mandates, for your efforts will be fruitless. If you see proper to publish our orders, and will do so, we thank you; but more of the Kuklux Klan you cannot know.

"By order of the Klan. G.S."

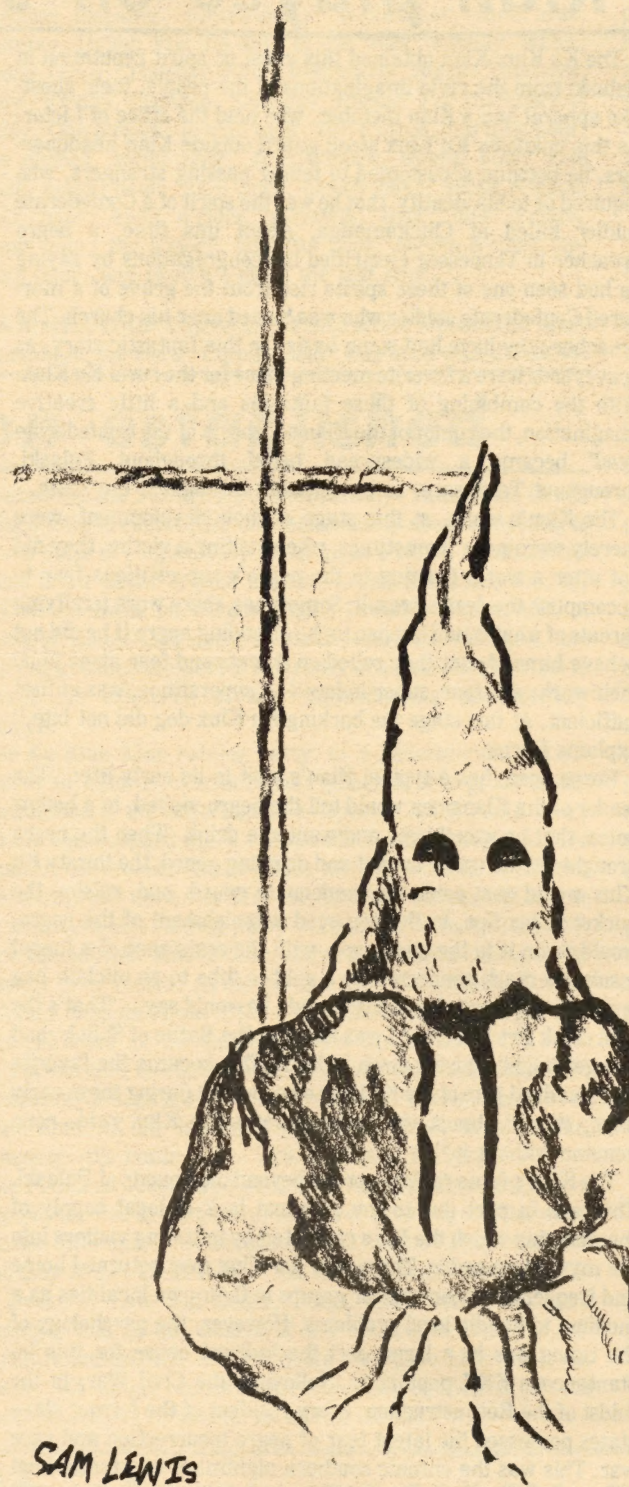
These were the first of many public affronts from an obscure, mysterious organization which was one day to affect the destiny of the whole South—the Ku Klux Klan. Until 1965, when CBS brought David Lowe's Emmy Award winning documentary, "Ku Klux Klan: The Invisible Empire," into millions of homes across the country, many of today's populace experienced the same feelings of confusion and wonder at mention of the KKK as did the citizens of Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1867.

NOW ONCE AGAIN some 108 years later, similar doubts, and similar confusions are arising in Jasper County, Missouri, as news filters out of a reorganized Ku Klux Klan with headquarters only a few miles north of the Missouri Southern campus.

What is the Klan? What has it been? These are the two principal questions to be answered in this series of three articles.

In December of 1865 a group of six ex-Confederates met in the law office of Judge Thomas M. Jones, a prominent member of the Pulaski, Tennessee, bar. They were men of the highest standing in their community with unblemished records of good behavior. They have been described by Stanley Horn, in his book "Invisible Empire", as "college graduates and none of them at anytime was ever accused of any offense against the law of even the mildest sort." Capt. John C. Lester, Capt. John B. Kennedy, Capt. James R. Crowe, Frank O. McCord, Richard R. Reed, and J. Calvin Jones had all served in the Confederate army and on returning to the war-devastated Pulaski community which could offer these high-spirited, energetic young men no professional or social opportunities, time seemed to hang heavy on their hands.

Author Stanley Horn explains: "As might be expected under such circumstances, somebody suggested that a club or society of some sort be formed. This idea met with general approval, and after some discussion they dispersed to meet again in the same place the next evening. At that time a loose sort of tem-



porary organization was formed, a chairman and secretary were elected, and committees were appointed to select a name and to draw up a set of rules and a ritual for the initiation of members, agreement being made to meet a week later."

Capt. John C. Lester, one of the original six members, relates this new-found club's purpose in his book "Ku Klux Klan": "And the object of all this was amusement—only this and nothing more. A few young men debarred for the time by circumstances from entering any active business or professional pursuits, and deprived of the ordinary diversions of social life, were seeking in this way to amuse and employ themselves. The organization of this Klan was to them both diversion and occupation. But where, it may be asked, did the fun come in? Partly in exciting the curiosity of the public and then in baffling it, but mainly in the initiation of new members."

THE OBJECTS OF THE NEW SOCIETY being purely amusement and relaxation, the names of the officers were unusual and unique, the prime consideration being to get as far

as possible away from familiar military or political titles. Horn elaborates: "The meeting place was to be known as a 'den' and the chief officer of the Den was to be called the 'Grand Cyclops.' The officer corresponding to vice president, the assistant of the Grand Cyclops, was the 'Grand Magi,' and there was a 'Grand Turk,' who was to greet all candidates for admission. The secretary was the 'Grand Scribe,' and there were two 'Night Hawks,' who acted as messengers and two 'Lictors,' who constituted the guard. The members in the ranks, not holding office, were to be designated as 'Ghouls'—although at first there were not quite enough members to fill all the specified offices and everybody had a respounding title. The titles had no meanings or significance, being selected arbitrarily and solely for their weird and supposedly impressive sound."

Another of the six originators of the Klan, Major J.R. Crowe, explained the birth of this social club's name in "Ku Klux Klan" by J.C. Lester and D.L. Wilson; "A committee composed of Richard Reed and Calvin Jones was appointed to select a name for the organization. The Greek for 'circle' was chosen. We called it Kuklos, which was changed to Ku Klux afterward and the name was proposed to the group. John Kennedy suggested that we add another 'K' and the order was then called the Ku Klux Klan."

The initiation ceremony was the highlight of club activities in the earliest days of the KKK. Most of the founders had attended college and were familiar with the boisterous and elaborate proceedings of a sorority or fraternity initiation. A large part of the original Ku Klux initiation was borrowed from these sources. Some of the aging members of the Klan revealed the climax of the initiation ceremonies in Horne's book, "Invisible Empire": "The preliminaries consisted of leading the blindfolded candidate around from one officer to another, where he was heaped with solemn admonitions and subjected to the rough buffoonery common to such proceedings. The big moment came when the Grand Cyclops in a deep voice gave the order: 'Let his head be adorned with the regal crown after which place him before the royal altar and remove his hoodwink.' The regal crown was an oversized hat ornamented with two donkey's ears and the royal altar was a large mirror. When the candidate's blindfold was removed and he beheld his ridiculous image in the glass before him he was greeted with howls of laughter and derision. This was the climax. It sounds silly now, but it provoked great merriment among the young Ku Kluxes of 1866."

Although the temporary organization of the Klan was set up in Judge Jones' law office, the members realized it was not a suitable place for initiations. The room was small and it was located near the business portion of the town. J.C. Lester and D.L. Wilson in "Ku Klux Klan" commented, "While in session there, they never felt entirely free from apprehensions of interruption."

BEFORE THE THIRD MEETING of the Klan, Colonel Thomas Martin, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Pulaski, went to Columbus, Miss., on a business trip taking his family with him. "Before leaving he invited one of the leading spirits of the new society, John Kennedy, to take charge of and sleep at his house during his absence. This young man invited his comrades to join him there. And so the place of meeting was changed from the law office to this residence. Colonel Martin outlived the KKK and died ignorant of the fact that his house was the place where its organization was fully affected," said Lester in his book.

Shortly after the Colonel returned home, the KKK moved their secret society to a once handsome and commodious residence that had been demolished by a cyclone in December of 1865. This tenantless house was conveniently located on the brow of a ridge that runs along the western outskirts of Pulaski. The Klan's new abode consisted of three rooms with a stairway leading from one of them to a large cellar beneath. The ruins were surrounded with storm-torn, limbless trunks of trees, the

(continued on page 10)



# First public demonstrations 'impulsive antic' . . .

(continued from page 9)

remains of a magnificent grove. Major Crowe, in Lester's book, reiterates: "The mysterious lights seen floating about the ruins presented a weird and uncanny appearance and filled the superstitious with dread of the place; so we were never disturbed, and it only required a quaint garb and a few mysterious sounds to convince the uninitiated that we were spirits from another world..."

To maintain profound and absolute secrecy with references to the order and everything pertaining to it was the only thing expected from members in the early stages of the Klan. This obligation prohibited members from disclosing that they were in the KKK, or the name of any other member, and from soliciting any one to become a member. This latter requirement was enacted for two reasons. First, it aided the Klan in appearing as mysterious as possible and in this way played upon the curiosity of the public. Secondly, it prevented unpleasantness following initiations. "They wished to be able to say to novices: 'You are here on your own solicitation, and not by invitation from us.' They desired accessions; to have them was indispensable; but they knew human nature well enough to know that if they made the impression that they wished to be exclusive and select, then applications for membership would be numerous. The result showed that they reasoned correctly," states Lester.

A somewhat unique requirement asked of a Ku Klux, as opposed to other clubs, was that of providing himself with the following outfit which Lester describes in detail: "A white mask for the face, with orifices for the eyes and nose; a tall, fantastic cardboard hat so constructed as to increase the wearer's apparent height; a gown, or robe, of sufficient length to cover the entire person." No particular color for the costume was recommended; thus when different flashy patterns and iridescent colors were assembled, the total Klan picture was vastly grotesque. An extreme indirect method was pursued by the Klansmen in supplying themselves with these disguises as no man was willing to incriminate his wife, his mother, his sister, or his sweetheart. Thus, a southern woman seated by her lamp at night was not startled if a package were tossed into an open window which was found to contain a piece of cloth with directions as to how to make it into a robe of the desired size and style, and directions as to where to leave it when it was finished. "A young country girl in Tennessee found a package on the front gallery containing calico, buttons and thread, with a note: 'Dear Missy: Please make this into two robes and two masks for Two Ku Klux.' The young woman had no idea of the authors of the note; but she made the two suits of a size to fit her two elder brothers, and left them on a stump by the front fence as directed—and there was never any complaint as to the fit," comments Lester. The ladies had to be protected so they could truthfully admit that they were ignorant of the KKK, for whatever they suspected. As time wore on and as the Klan network increased, there was a tendency to depart from the simplicity of the early costumes and add ornamentation of one kind or another. Each Den varied somewhat in costume, although localities and states usually donned similar costumes. As the outfits grew more elaborate, the night riders' horses also began to be concealed in loose disguises. Occasionally a Klan uniform was captured, though this was rare as an ideal hiding place for the ornamental costumes utilized by the Klan were the old-fashioned box tombs. However, one such captured disguise is now on display at the Buffalo Historical Society Museum in Buffalo, N.Y.

Horne, in his book, reveals the Klan's first public demonstration in Pulaski as merely an impulsive antic. "Bubbling over with the excitement of their new-found plaything, the young members of the new KKK decided to make a public manifestation of themselves; so borrowing the familiar idea of the easy Halloween disguise, they wrapped themselves in sheets, mounted their horses, and galloped through the streets of the little town, greatly enjoying the sensation they created—particularly in the alarm and dismay of the negroes, to whose superstitious minds the sight of white-sheeted figures suggested nothing but spirits risen from the grave and who accordingly fled to their homes in panic-stricken terror."

EVEN THOUGH THIS FIRST NIGHT RIDE originated as a harmless and purposeless escapade, the terror created among the negroes by the new and mysterious Ku Klux Klan soon

began to create talk and speculation. Horne elaborates, "It was noticed that the prowling freedmen who encountered the ghostly horsemen at night were afterwards more inclined to stay at home after dark; and thus gave birth to the idea that perhaps the Klan might be used as a means subduing the undue bump-tiousness and the nocturnal prowlings of some of those who seemed incapable of using their new-found freedom discreetly." Bands of Klansmen began calling on such freedmen they deemed necessary in the dead hours of the night taking full advantage of their victims' superstition to give weight to their warnings."

## Klan played on superstitious fears

The Ku Klux Klan obtained this ghost or spirit reputation in Pulaski from the vivid imaginations of the people, their ghost-like apparel and a Klan member, who held the office of Lictor. As this unknown Ku Klux stood guard outside Klan headquarters, he became accustomed to telling passing strangers, who inquired as to his identity, that he was the spirit of a Confederate soldier killed at Chickamauga. About this time, a negro preacher in Tennessee electrified his congregations by saying he had seen one of these spirits rise from the grave of a murdered Confederate soldier who was buried near his church. The preacher may have had some basis for this fantastic story, as graveyards were a favorite meeting place for the rural Ku Klux. With the combining of these fantasies and a little creative imagination, the rumor of the Klan as 'ghosts of the Confederate dead' became a widespread belief throughout Pulaski, throughout Tennessee, and eventually throughout the south.

The Klan's visits, at this stage of their development, were merely warnings. "Sometimes, when visiting a victim, they did not utter a word, trusting to the negro's superstitious fear to accomplish the desired result. Sometimes, there were terrifying threats of what would happen to the offending negro if he did not behave himself. But they relied on threats and fear alone to do their work; and fear, super-induced by superstition, was at first sufficient. At this stage the barking Ku Klux dog did not bite," explains Horne.

Horne describes a typical Klan's visit in its early life: "The leader of the Klansmen would tell the negro visited, in a hollow voice, that he was thirsty and wanted a drink. When the negro brought out the water bucket and drinking gourd, the thirsty Ku Klux would cast aside the inadequate gourd, and, raising the bucket to his lips, to the pop-eyed astonishment of the negro, would drain it to the last drop—with the assistance of a funnel inside his mask connected by a rubber tube to an oilcloth bag under the flowing robe. 'That's good,' he would say.... 'That's the first drink I've had since I was killed at the Battle of Shiloh; and you get mighty thirsty down in Hell.' This became the favorite and standard joke of the Ku Klux everywhere during those early days; it was almost the hallmark of a Ku Klux raid—none genuine without it."

The Klan's fame rapidly spread beyond the bounds of Pulaski. This was in part due to the eventual lack of local supply of membership which the Klan corrected by initiating visitors into the mysterious order. These new Ku Klux then returned home and frequently began similar groups in their own localities as a medium to handle local problems. However, the psychology of the times was in a large part the indirect cause for this instantaneous KKK popularity. Following the Civil War, in the midst of the Reconstruction, every resident of the former slave states possessed the latent fear of negro insurrection and race war. This was the chronic southern nightmare constantly kept vivid in the white man's mind by the bloody history of San Domingo. "He felt that he was living on a smoldering volcano of racial animosity, and the inherent fear of negro insurrection was almost pathological. To add to this widespread attitude, a secret organization among the negroes of the south known as the Union League or the Loyal League armed to the teeth, prowled the countryside, particularly at night, terrorizing the whites. This was a totally unrestrained and disorderly group led by a group of low-grade white men, who used the tactics to organize the blacks politically and to keep them unified. Bands of league members were taught to hate and mistrust their former white friends. One of the negro leaders of that time wrote later saying, 'The fears of the whites with reference to these Leagues was well founded, for the men who controlled them had really

nothing in view but public plunder.' The sight of armed negroes meeting in secret conclaves filled the white southern with fear and the thought of his own defenselessness was terrifying, especially when thought of in terms of his family."

ANOTHER SUBSTANTIAL CAUSE FOR THE SPREAD of the Klan was the quality of the office-holder in the corrupt political system of the south during reconstruction under whose rule the southerners were forced to live, without having a voice in their selection. Both black and white public officials were of a very low order. Both incompetence and ignorance vied with

dishonesty as a qualification for office and the plundering reached a climax as the plunderers realized the extent of their powers and opportunities.

The abundant newspaper publicity also contributed to the Klan's expansion. The editor of the Pulaski Citizen was the Grand Geni of the Local Den which resulted in frequent notices during 1867 in the Citizen describing the wonderful doings of the mysterious new order, but all as hearsay of course—the editor knew nothing about it himself. Most of the notices were communications from the Grand Cyclops of the Den to the local Klansmen which were printed on a regular basis throughout the year. Horne says, "One notice enjoined the members to be prompt in assembling at the meeting on the following Saturday night, as the Cyclops was 'unwilling to encroach on the Holy Sabbath by transacting business after twelve o'clock.'" A May notice was printed in the Citizen saying: "The Klan will assemble at the 'den in the Fallen Forest' at the usual hour on Saturday night next, in full Klan costume and equipage, to meet the representatives of neighboring Klans from Elkton, Lynnville, Columbia, and Franklin, and for the transaction of other important business." Some who wrote about the KKK professed to consider it all a joke, while others described it as a powerful and sinister force for evil which should be stamped out. But, regardless of one opinion stated, the continued newspaper publicity kept the public's interest alive and encouraged the founding of other Dens.

With the total combination of a slave insurrection, fear, the terror-inspiring Loyal League, political corruption, constant publicity, and the verified successful results of Pulaski's Klan, it is a small wonder why many whites began to feel that some sort of organization for self-protection was needed. Spontaneous, local defensive groups, generally in the form of secret societies, designed primarily to offset the Loyal Leagues began to form throughout the south. Most of these groups had no formal organizing, but rather were isolated bodies of alarmed citizens preparing to protect themselves. "As the Ku Klux Klan with its awesome name began to gain fame, these scattered, informal local organizations began to see in it the possibility of a widespread secret society which could carry on this defensive work in the south in a most effective manner; and gradually those local groups became units in the network of the Invisible Empire, as its sphere of influence increased," says Horne.

## Violence begins

In view of the fact that a majority of the recent membership stood with the Klan as a means of protection, the KKK soon found itself operating as an active and effective organization of regulators. It followed that its principal activities consisted of discouraging the Loyal Leaguers. As was inevitable, the two antagonistic organizations soon matured beyond mere threats and warnings and thus the Ku Klux Klan began a life of violence and bloodshed. Horne marks the Klan's turning point: "As was unavoidable in meeting lawlessness with lawlessness, in combatting violence with violence, the performance of some of the members of the Klan began to overstep the bounds of prudence and discretion." An originator of the order wrote later: "The danger which the more prudent and thoughtful had apprehended as possible was now a reality. Rash, imprudent, and bad men had gotten into the order."

ALTHOUGH THE ORDER WAS EFFECTIVE as a means of taming the insolent and vicious negroes, the leaders within the Klux recognized the fact that things were getting out of hand. It was decided to reorganize the Klan network in hopes of keeping the membership within the prescribed limits of the order and in hopes of enacting its role as Regulators with greater success. All the known Dens of the KKK were notified and instructed to send representatives to a meeting in Nashville in April, 1867.

(continued on page 11)



## The Ku Klux Klan



# ... but became more serious as time went by

(continued from page 10)

The meeting was held in Room 10 of the Maxwell House, Nashville's big new hotel. The principal order of business was the adoption of the 'Prescript' or the official constitution of the Klan, which contained the purposes and basic laws of the order. One of the six original Klan members, General George W. Gordon, an ex-Confederate officer, then practicing law in Pulaski, was chosen to draft the document. Gordon's law office was just across the alley from the office of the Citizen which the Klan utilized for printing the 'prescript' after he had written the first copy in longhand. Horne fills in the details, "A loose board in the wall of the Citizen office concealed a hole which served as a secret postoffice box for communications passing between the Klan and the printers so that there need be no contact between them. In this repository one morning Editor McCord found an unsigned letter asking how much it would cost to print a certain number of a small pamphlet of 24 pages, 3½ x 5 inches. Mr. McCord wrote a letter to this unknown and mysterious prospective customer quoting a price of \$100. The next morning he found in the hole the manuscript for the 'Prescript', attached to a hundred-dollar greenback, and the work proceeded. The type was set and the presses ran by members of the Klan who were printers. The printing was done at night, and the pamphlets were stitched and folded by hand, being trimmed with a sharp-bladed shoe knife. Throughout the document, the name of the order was mentioned nowhere; neither the symbol was used in place of Ku Klux Klan.

there is about a number of other similar oaths taken by initiates into any secret order; but one of the most notable things about the Ku Klux Klan was that its members were in some way given an ineradicable conviction that this oath superseded and vitiated all other oaths they might take." Even years after the Klan's disbanding, old men were reluctant to discuss the order's affairs, feeling still bound by that bond of secrecy.

The Prescript also set up a 'register,' which was a code that specified adjectives to replace the names of months, days of the weeks, and hours of the day. In this way the chances of outsiders interpreting their messages or intruding on their meetings were minimized. One such list was this: January, Dismal; February, Dark; March, Furious; April, Portentous; May, Wonderful; June, Alarming; July, Dreadful; August, Terrible; September, Horrible; October, Melancholy; November, Mournful; December, Dying. For the days of the week: Sunday, White; Monday, Green; Tuesday, Blue; Wednesday, Black; Thursday, Yellow; Friday, Crimson; Saturday, Purple. For the hours of the day: One o'clock: fearful hour; two o'clock, startling hour; three o'clock, awful hour; four o'clock, woeful hour; five o'clock, horrid hour; six o'clock, bloody hour; seven o'clock, doleful hour; eight o'clock, sorrowful hour; nine o'clock, hideous hour; ten o'clock, frightful hour; eleven o'clock, appalling hour; and twelve o'clock the last hour.

AS A MEANS OF USING LETTERS of the alphabet to stand for numbers, the word "Cumberland" was used with the letters

and Wilson comment: "They appeared at different points at the same time, and always when and where they were least expected. Devices were multiplied to deceive people in regard to their numbers and everything else, and to play upon fears of the superstitious."

An order was soon issued by the Grand Dragon of the Realm of Tennessee to the Grand Giants of the Provinces for the purpose of organizing a parade in the capitol town of each Province on the night of July 4, 1867. The Pulaski citizens found the sidewalks thickly strewn with slips of paper on the morning of July fourth issuing this notice, "The Ku Klux will parade the streets tonight." A Miss Cora R. Jones, whose father, Charles P. Jones, was a member of the Order and whose uncle, Calvin Jones, was one of the founders revealed this: "Notices were posted in every public place, and even pasted on the backs of hogs and cows running loose in the streets." The Klan members in the county left home in the afternoon and, with their costumes and ornaments carefully concealed, traveled alone or in squads of two or three, and if they were questioned or interfered with they simply replied that they were going to see the KKK parade in Pulaski. Lester and Wilson describe the detail in their book:

"AFTER NIGHTFALL THEY ASSEMBLED at designated points near the four main roads leading into town. Here they donned their robes and disguises and put covers of gaudy materials on their houses. A skyrocket sent up from some point in the town was the signal to mount and move. The different companies met and passed each other on the public square in perfect silence; the discipline appeared to be admirable. Not a word was spoken. Necessary orders were given by means of the whistles. In single-file, in death-like stillness, with funeral slowness, they marched and counter-marched throughout the town. While the column was headed North on one street it was going South on another. By crossing over in opposite directions lines were kept up in almost unbroken continuity. The effect was to create the impression of vast numbers. This marching and counter-marching kept up for about two hours, and the Klan departed as noiselessly as they came."

The Klan exerted a vast and terrifying power, but its influence was never at any time proportioned to its membership although the Order did boast a large membership. Rather this powerful influence was a result of the impregnable mystery with which the few enshrouded themselves. The Ku Klux in Tennessee were estimated at a membership of 40,000 while the membership in the entire south was estimated at 550,000.

For a short while after the reorganization of the Klan many things seemed to indicate that the future work of the Klan would be wholly good. In a relatively short while, however, official supervision grew less rigid or was less regarded. The membership was steadily increasing and among the new members were some bad men who could not be or would not be controlled.

From the first, however, the Order shrouded itself in mystery and secrecy and out of this fact grew trouble not as first realized. The KKK wished people not to understand and they strove to keep them profoundly ignorant. This resulted in the Klan's and its objectives being wholly misunderstood and misinterpreted. Eventually all the violence and disorder in the country was charged upon the Ku Klux because it was committed under the very disguises which they had invented and used. Thus, the Klan could not find a way to disprove or to refute the charges. The KKK, under the pressure of this complex situation, executed several of its own members for committing evil deeds under the name of the KKK.

## Complex organization established

The first sentence of the Prescript's preamble stated: "We recognize our relations to the United States government and acknowledge the supremacy of its laws." Then a list of the titles of the officers, their duties, the division of the territory in which the order was to operate, election of officers, a tribunal of justice, obligation of new members and other miscellaneous provisions followed.

Horne relates the provision concerning the territory of the order. "The Prescript provided that the whole territory covered by the operations of the order (the southern states) should be called the Empire; that the Empire should be divided into Realms (corresponding to states); each Realm into dominions (groups of counties, approximating congressional district); the dominions into Provinces (counties;) and the Provinces into Den's."

The Prescript provided a list of the officers of the entire order. The supreme official was the Grand Wizard of the Empire. He was to be assisted by 10 Genii, a Grand Dragon of the Realm who had jurisdiction over eight Hydras (one representing each state), a Grand Titan who ruled over six Furies (one for each Dominion—similar to groups of counties), a Grand Giant who was over four Night Hawks (each representing a Province). The supreme officer of the Den was still titled the Grand Cyclops. The other officers were as follows: two Night Hawks (that assisted with the Grand Cyclops), a Grand Magi, a Grand Monk, a Grand Exchequer, a Grand Turk, a Grand Scribe, a Grand Sentinel, and a Grand Ensign, with the body of the Den membership to remain as Ghouls. The Prescript included elaborate and minute specifications of the duties of each officer.

As for the election of officers, it was provided that "the Grand Wizard of the Empire is hereby created, to serve three years from the First Monday in May, 1867, after the expiration of which time, biennial electing shall be held for that office." Elected every two years were the officers above those of a Den, while the Den officers, including the Grand Cyclops, were to serve only six-month terms.

Oath and obligations for membership were also included in the Prescript. The preliminary oath, "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will never reveal anything that I may this day (or night) learn concerning the . So help me God," was to be taken by a candidate for membership before he could be taken to the Grand Cyclops for examination. If the candidate found favor with the Grand Cyclops then he advanced into the initiation ceremonies where, the Prescript stated, he took the following oath: "I John Doe, of my own free will and accord, and in the presence of almighty God, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will never reveal to anyone, not a member of the , by any intimation, sign, symbol, word, or act, or in any other manner whatever, any of the secrets, signs, grips, pass words, mysteries or purposes of the or that I am a member of the same or that I know anyone who is a member, and that I will abide by the Prescript and Edicts of the . So help me God."

Horne comments: "There seems to be nothing more impressive or permanently binding about this obligation than

representing one through zero, successively. Thus, if the Grand Cyclops were to contact the Den membership about a meeting to be held Saturday night, July 10, at eight o'clock, he would advertise in the paper or post in some prominent place that the KKK would meet on Purple Night, Dreadful Moon, CD, at Sorrowful Hour. This complex code was later changed, and finally abandoned altogether to strictly oral communications to prevent the existence of any incriminating documentary evidence.

The Ku Klux Klan raiding party, as a general rule, did not speak at all, other than meaningless gibberish or to groan loudly in simulation of the sufferings of a departed spirit. Thus every member was supplied with a whistle which was used in the place of spoken commands. Three blasts were a warning of danger, while four blasts were a call for aid. It is also interesting to note that members of a raiding party were referred to as numbers, which varied from time to time, rather than name calling in the presence of a victim. As far as the use of a password when meeting a supposed man of the order, there was no standard or universal order for the entire Empire, which resulted in each Den's preference and thus a wide range of passwords. However, the most favored password was 'Avalanche,' which happened to be the name of the leading Democratic paper in Memphis, Tennessee—the home of the Grand Wizard Forrest.

The Prescript opened and closed with poetic quotations, and a Latin phrase was at the top and bottom of each page: "Damnatio quod non intelligunt." In translation that meant "They condemn what they do not understand." On the last page was this: "To the lovers of Law and Order, Peace and Justice, we send greetings; and to the shades of the venerated Dead we affectionally dedicate the ." This quote was followed by the Latin phrase "Ad unum omnes," the classical equivalent of the famous literary cry, "One for all and all for one."

## Mystery, secrecy play key roles

In 1868 a Revised and Amended Prescript of the was adopted and distributed. This edition followed the same general form of the original with one difference being the addition of the "Character and Objects of the Order." The Revised Prescript also definitely mentioned the names of the states in the Empire: "The Territory embraced within the jurisdiction of this Order shall be coterminous with the states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, all combined constituting the Empire."

The essential features of mystery, secrecy and grotesqueness were not altered during the reorganization, but it was decided by the Klan to intensify the impressions previously made upon the public mind. Lester and Wilson state: "They attempted to push to the extreme limits of illustration the power of the mysterious over the minds of men." From this point on the KKK welcomed and took advantage of publicity, in any form. Lester

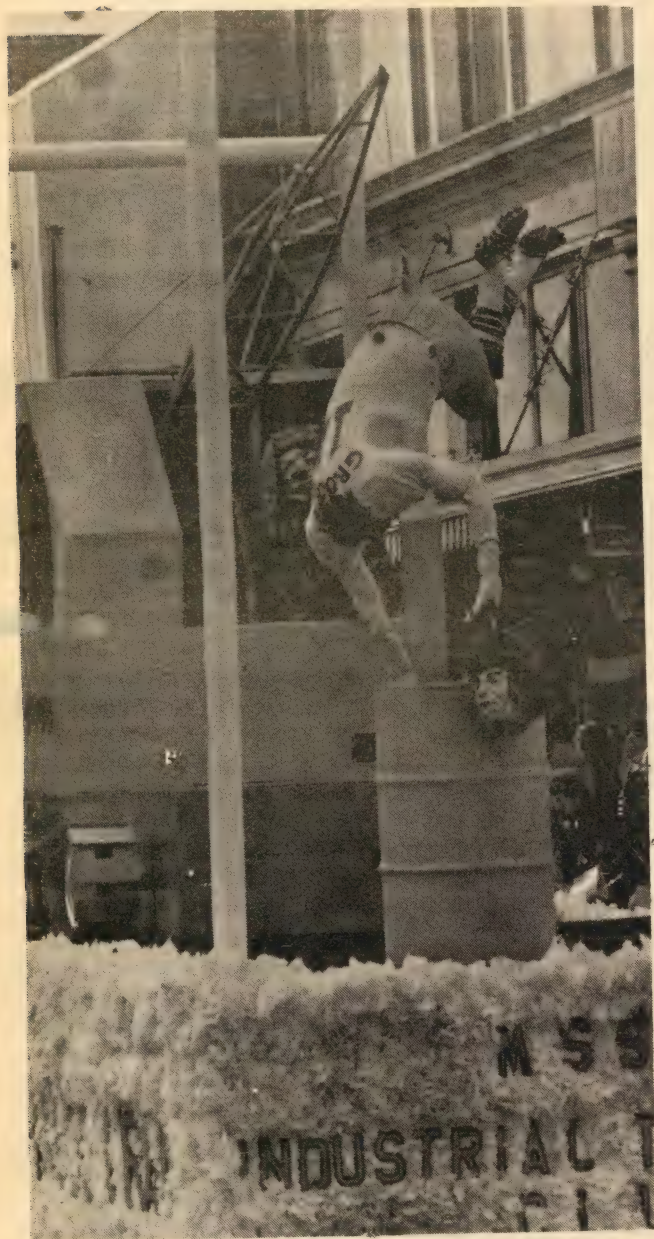
Several years later the paper's continued to report on "Ku Klux outrages," but these groups could not be accused of acting on the authority of an order which had formally disbanded.

Throughout the life span of the Ku Klux, the membership did not regard themselves as lawbreakers but as law enforcers. One Ku Klux was reportedly to have said to a prospective member in Mississippi: "We have got an organization that is to whip out everything; and all the damned scalawags, carpetbaggers, and nigger-equality men will have to leave the country. We are going to restore law and order."

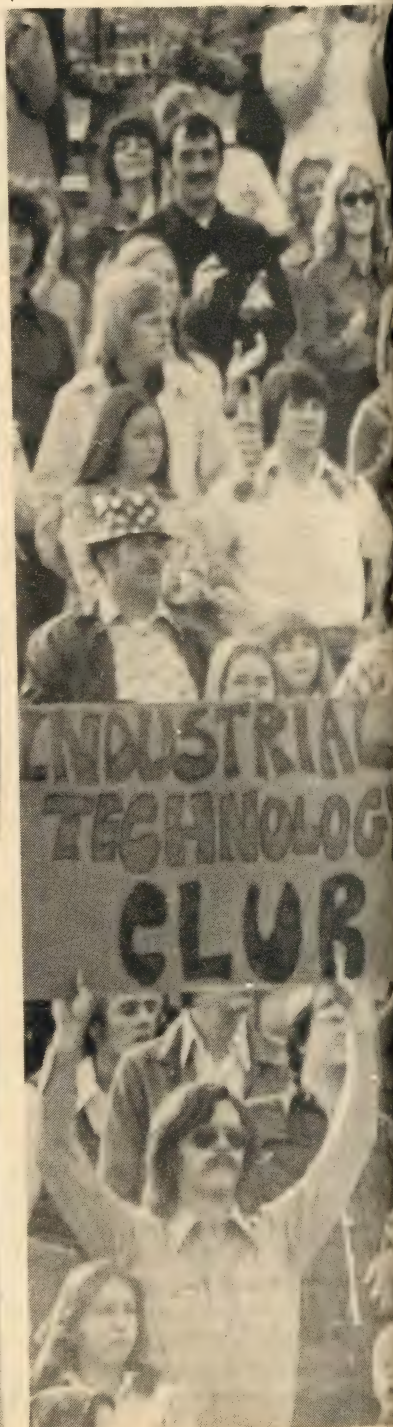
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## The Klan

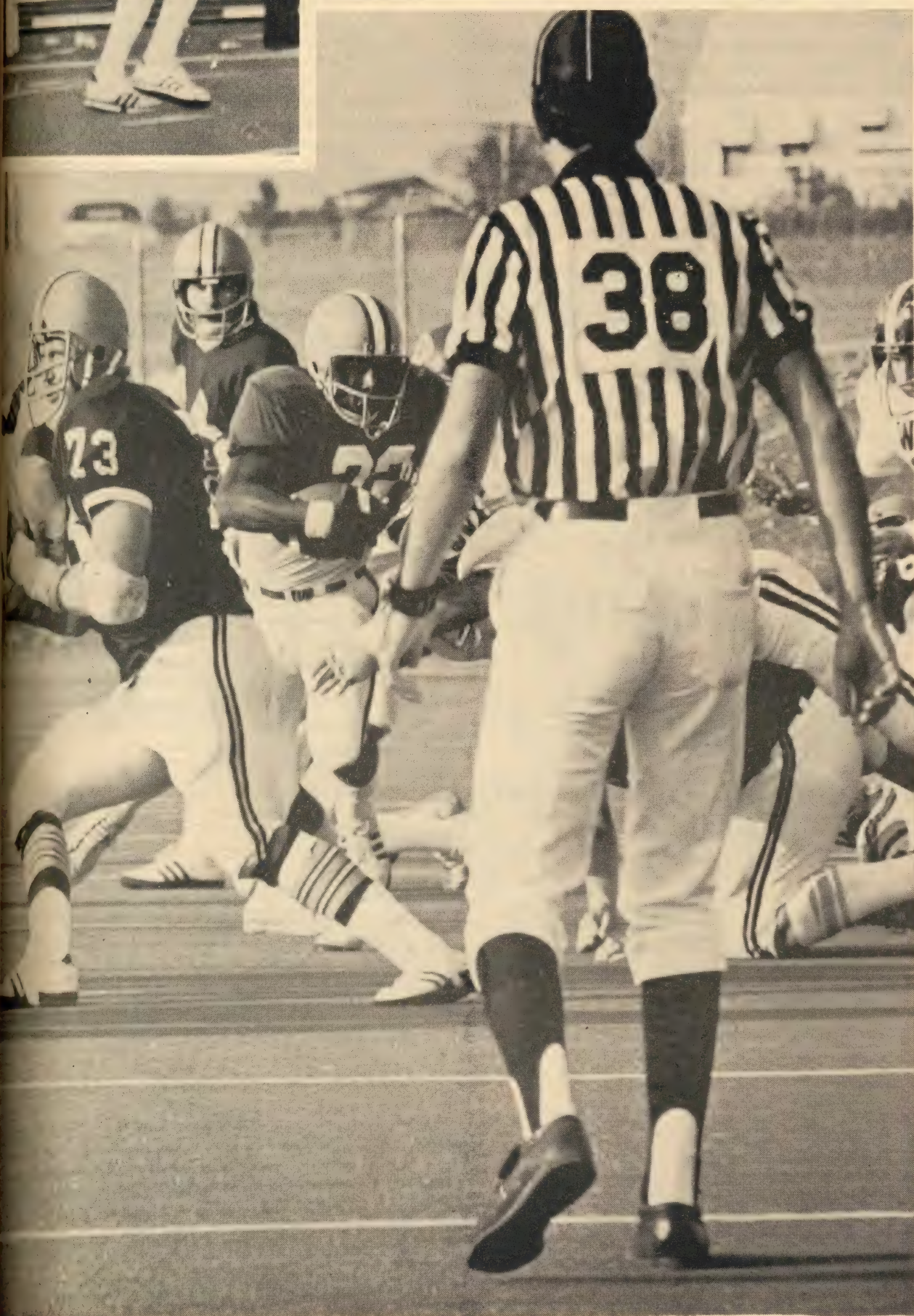




## Homecoming '75











SOUTHERN'S SENIOR fullback Lydell Williams sprints upfield for a short gain in the 21-9 victory over Washburn University.

# Lion defense crumbles, as Western wins

By KEN JONES  
Chart Sports Director

Missouri Southern's defensive team has been the key to several MSSC victories in 1975 when the Lion offense has failed to score many points. Missouri Southern exploded for 453 total offensive yards and 33 points in a football game against Missouri Western State College on November 8 in St. Joseph, Mo. Unfortunately, Missouri Southern's defense went down the drain along with bowl game hopes, as Missouri Western gained over 500 offensive yards and 45 points.

The Griffon victory was the first over Missouri Southern in the six contests between the sister colleges. Both teams moved to a 6-3-1 record for 1975. Before the loss, Missouri Southern was being considered for both the Boot Hill Bowl in Dodge City, Kan. and the Mineral Water Bowl in Excelsior Springs, Mo. The 45 Griffon points were the most given up by Missouri Southern since its 48-15 loss to Missouri Valley in 1970.

**EVEN THOUGH LOSING** the game, MSSC had several good performances. Freshman fullback Larry Barnes gained 168 rushing yards on 20 carries and 73 yards on 3 pass receptions. Senior tailback Robert Davis added 167 yards on the ground on 21 attempts. Terry Joyce averaged 60.7 yards on his three punts. Defensive tackle John Watson recovered 2 fumbles, intercepted a pass, tackled 11 ball carriers unassisted and assisted on 3 tackles.

Missouri Southern jumped to a quick 14-0 lead. Early in the first quarter, quarterback Skip Hale plunged one-yard to complete a 77-yard scoring drive made on 11 running plays. A Griffon fumble set up another Lion touchdown again scored by

Hale. Harvey Derrick kicked both extra points.

Griffon quarterback Bob Heimbaugh passed 34 yards to Joe Henry for a touchdown. Barnes fumbled the following kickoff to set up another MWSC touchdown to tie the game late in the first quarter.

Missouri Western kept the momentum by driving 76 yards in plays for a touchdown and the lead. The Griffons then marched 80 yards on 9 plays for another touchdown. That score came when MWSC faked a field goal and Heimbaugh passed 29 yards to Henry for the touchdown.

**THE LIONS CAME BACK** with a 92-yard scoring drive. A 31-yard run by Davis and a 31-yard pass from Hale to Barnes preceded the 32-yard touchdown run by Barnes. Derrick added the extra point with 3:30 left in the half for a 28-21 Griffon edge.

The Griffons would not quit. They marched 80 yards in 9 plays to give a 35-21 half time score in their favor.

Missouri Southern appeared to make a come back bid. On the opening possession of the third quarter, Barnes burst through a big hole to run 60 yards for a touchdown. Derrick's kick was wide.

Missouri Western drilled a 25-yard field goal for a 38-27 advantage with 14 seconds left in the third quarter.

Watson returned his interception 25 yards to set up the final Lion touchdown. Davis ran 26 yards for the big play of the 38-33 game. Hale drove with Hale diving for the touchdown. The two-point pass failed giving a 38-33 Griffon lead.

Missouri Western ended the Lion rally hopes by controlling the ball for five minutes while marching 82 yards for a touchdown.

## Lions face Doane tomorrow

Doane College returns to Missouri Southern tomorrow for the final game of the regular season for both teams. The Tigers from Crete, Neb., who have a winning football tradition have clashed with MSSC only once before and that was in the NAIA Semi-Final Championship game in 1972 which the Tigers lost 24-6.

Ray Best has a 29-8-2 record as Doane's head coach for the four previous football seasons. He guided the Tigers to the championship of the NIAC in 1971, 1972 and 1973 while finishing

second last year. Best led the 1975 Doane squad to a 5-3-1 record before last week's Tiger Homecoming game against Peru State College. The Tigers settled for second place in the NIAC this year with a 3-1-1 mark.

Doane opened the season with a 15-3 victory over Tri-State University before dropping a 20-14 game to Chadron State. The Tigers then shut out Tarkio College 14-0. Wayne State downed Doane 25-14 but the Tigers bounced back to defeat Nebraska Wesleyan 13-7. Doane evened its record to 3-3 in a loss to Midland College before winning two games by 19-14 over Hastings College and 33-7 over Dana College. Concordia College tied Doane 20-20 two weeks ago.

A strong nucleus for the 1975 Tiger team was formed by returning starters, 9 on offense and 8 on defense. Junior quarterback Gary Knapp has led Doane's offense by completing 111 passes of 111 attempts for 788 yards and 4 touchdowns in the nine Tiger games. Other nine-game statistics show Knapp is leading rusher with 500 yards and 7 touchdowns on 89 runs. Junior fullback Steve Schulz has gained 442 yards and 7 touchdowns on 106 rushing attempts. Junior split end Terry Housh caught 15 passes for 435 yards for a 28.7-yard average. Senior flanker Ralph Kath has snagged 18 passes for 296 yards. Freshman Ted Elm has returned 25 punts for 207 yards and 11 kicks for 281 yards. Doane averaged 178 rushing yards and 105 passing yards a game.

The Doane defense allowed an average of 150 rushing yards and 115 passing yards a game. Defensively the Tigers are led by linemen Bob Knoell, Lion Koehn and Gordon Theis and defensive backs Don Brubaker, Ray Henning, Tim Jasnoch and Lanny Wakley.

Missouri Southern stalled the Tiger offense to defeat Doane 24-6 in the 1972 NAIA play-off game to move into the championship game. With snow falling, Doane returned the opening kickoff 91 yards for the only Tiger score. From then on Missouri Southern was in control as the Lions went ahead for good in the first quarter. The Lion defense held Doane to 2 first downs, 37 yards rushing and 37 yards passing.

# Offense gets going; Lions down Washburn

By KEN JONES

The purpose of an offensive team is to score points. Four times Missouri Southern's offensive squad was deep in Washburn territory but failed to score. However, the Lions put it all together in the fourth quarter to rally for 15 points to subdue the Ichabods 21-9 in the MSSC Homecoming football game on November 1.

Washburn's offense left the game frustrated after being stopped six times on the Lion half of the field without being able to score. One drive ended with an interception, another by a fumble and once by a blocked field goal attempt. Twice the Lion defense stopped the Ichabods on fourth down. Linebacker Randy Rome led the rugged Lion defense by recovering 2 fumbles, making 10 unassisted tackles and assisting in 3 other tackles.

**ROBERT DAVIS HIGHLIGHTED** the MSSC offense by gaining 109 yards on 28 carries. The 28 rushes tied a school record for the most rushing attempts in a game. Davis totaled 158 rushing attempts for the season which is a record for the most attempts in a season breaking the previous record of 151 set by Davis in 1974.

Midway in the first quarter Rome recovered an Ichabod fumble on the WU 24-yard line. Four plays later Harvey Derrick kicked a 34-yard field goal for a 3-0 Lion edge.

The Lion defense stopped an Ichabod drive on the MSSC 24-yard line when Washburn ran out of downs. Missouri Southern marched to the WU 20-yard line before running out of downs.

Tom Cox fumbled a Washburn punt to give the Ichabods the ball on MSSC's 13-yard line. Four plays later Washburn booted a 32-yard field goal to tie the game.

Safety Chris Cawyer intercepted an Ichabod pass and returned it 51 yards to the Washburn 19-yard line. The Lions decided not to go for the field goal and failed to get a first down.

**THE ICHABODS ENDED** the first half by having a 46-yard field goal attempt blocked.

Missouri Southern marched to the Washburn 7-yard line early in the second half. Then Derrick drilled a 25-yard field goal for a 6-3 Lion lead.

Lion Jim Page recovered the football after Gary Yager touched the football as it bounced over his head on the kickoff following the field goal. However, on fourth down and two yards to go for the touchdown, Ken Howard dropped a pass in the end zone to end the MSSC possession.

Again the Lions drove into Ichabod territory but the interception of Davis's pass ended the drive. Then Washburn marched to the Lion 16-yard line before fumbling the ball away late in the third quarter.

Washburn took only one play to go the necessary 61 yards for a touchdown. Quarterback Mike Grogan passed five yards to split end Rick Benke who lateraled to running back Yager who ran for the touchdown. The two-point run failed giving a final score of 21-9.

The victory gave Missouri Southern a 6-2-1 record while dropping Washburn to 5-3.

**Last chance  
Lions in action  
tomorrow**



# Soccer Lions end with 14 wins, 2 losses

By KEN JONES

Missouri Southern's soccer team finished the 1975 season with an amazing 14-2 record. The Lions ended with a nine-game winning streak including victories over Lindenwood 6-1 and William Jewell 5-1 after they won the MSSC Soccer Tournament. Coach Hal Bodon said, "We were successful because we have great players. Our defense was outstanding. In our system of three forwards, we need to have good fullbacks. Fullbacks Cary Maloney, Wayne Tichacek and Darryl Sims made a major contribution. Both Maloney and Sims used to be forwards. Paul Knight came through as goalie getting six shut outs. Greg Ullo and Chuck Vallentine played their expected parts. Wesley White did a good job. He is very fast. Aaron Sims did his usual good job. Seniors Mike Edwards and Dan Travers played real well."

"ANOTHER REASON for our success is that we had no stars on the team," said Bodon. "We did not have to cater to anyone and did not have to worry about stepping on anyone's toes. The team spirit was great."

Vallentine finished the season leading the Lions in goals scored with 16. He also led in assists with 11. Johnson and Travers each scored 14 goals. Johnson and Vallentine are tied for the lead in most career goals with 29. Travers has 27.

Missouri Southern scored 68 goals in the 16 games for a 4.25 average. Seven shut outs helped hold the opponents to only 12 goals. That is allowing .75 goals per game. Besides the Lion 9-game winning streak, Missouri Southern has not been defeated at home in the last 18 games. Southwest Missouri State was the first team to defeat the Lions on the MSSC field. That score was

7-5 on September 13, 1974.

The team members voted on awards to be given to outstanding Lion players. Vallentine was selected the most valuable player on offense. Maloney received the trophy for the most valuable player on defense. Edwards was the most inspirational player. Knight was the most improved player. Sims was selected to have displayed the best sportsmanship. Ted Wood received the Coach's Award.

**LINDENWOOD FELL 6-1** to a balanced Lion offensive attack on October 25 in the MSSC field. Johnson, Vallentine and White scored unassisted goals for a 3-0 Lion half time lead. Jim Zieger, Edwards and Travers added goals in the second half while one Lindenwood shot found the MSSC goal. Missouri Southern took 24 shots at the goal. Lindenwood managed only 10 shots at the Lion goal.

Missouri Southern closed its season with a 5-1 victory over William Jewell on the MSSC field on November 1. The Lion win avenged a 2-1 loss earlier in the season to William Jewell. Vallentine assisted White for the only goal in the first half. White assisted a Vallentine goal for a 2-0 Lion lead. Then William Jewell scored following a penalty. Vallentine added another goal before Travers and Johnson found the William Jewell goal.

In looking towards next year, Bodon said, "We will beef up our schedule for next year. We will try to add Rockhurst College, Harris Teachers College, Benedictine College, Washington University, the University of Missouri at St. Louis and Southwest Missouri State. We will drop Kansas State College of Pittsburg and Drury."



SENIOR TRI-CAPTAIN Mike Edwards jumps while running to head the ball to a Lion teammate

## Try exercise in empathy

By PETE GRAHAM

I'm going to ask for a little sympathy! In fact, I'm going beyond sympathy and asking for empathy! I want you to put yourself in a certain position. I want you to feel personally in this situation and gauge your own reaction according to the dictates of your own conscience.

You are an athlete. By athlete, I mean athlete in the idealistic sense of the word. You play for the love of the game. Your only reward is the opportunity to prove that you are an accomplished player. In the jargon of the media, you play for "the thrill of victory, the agony of defeat."

During your college career, you have seen your team rise from non-existence to farcical effort, from farcical effort to credibility, from credibility to supremacy. Your team just completed a 14-2 season in which it clearly outclasses the opposition. You are confident that your team is one of the top in your district. You probably feel pretty good about all this and rightfully so. You have worked hard and made many sacrifices. You have even dipped into your own pocket to help finance your team's effort. You are now ready to rest on your laurels. After all, you're one of the top teams in the district.

All of this is well and good, but then I enter the picture. I am a skeptic. The 14-2 record speaks well enough, but as for being one of the top teams in District XVI, well that remains to be seen. The district playoffs will determine true supremacy.

To this you have absolutely no basis for rebuttal because what I say is true. The district playoffs will determine the top teams and yours will not be among them! Yours will not even be among the teams invited! Oh, you're good enough to go to district and God knows you want to go to district but you can't! You can't because you're only a club. You're a club because the college Board of Regents has so far withheld its official sanction and only sanctioned teams are eligible for NAIA competition. You will go through life never knowing if you were good enough to make the grade or not. You will never know if your's was indeed one of the top teams in the district. You have been denied the chance to find out.

Now how do you feel? Feel deflated do you? Feel cheated? Perhaps you feel bitter, frustrated or all of these. All of those trips up and down the state seem to be in vain now. The gas and meal money that you didn't have to spend in the first place is coming back to haunt you, isn't it?

If these are your feelings, have some consolation in the fact that they are shared. They are shared by your fellow seniors on the soccer team especially, by the rest of the team as well, and hopefully, they are shared by the majority of the student body. Unfortunately they are not shared by the Lionbackers. If they were, Soccer would be a sanctioned team sport and you would be looking forward to the district playoffs.

For what it's worth, you had a great season. You deserved the chance.



GREG ULLO knees the ball to get around a William Jewell defender in the Lions' final game of the season. The Lions won it, and ended their best season ever with a 14-2 record. (Photo by Steve Harvey)



# Volleyball team ends strong first season

By LO VETRA BROWN

Missouri Southern State College women's volleyball team defeated Kansas State College of Pittsburg in a match played here on October 27, by scores of 15-9 and 14-7. The Lions went on to win the junior varsity match as well, with scores of 15-10 and 15-12.

Coach Gerry Albins' spike-set-pass crew came back from a 3-0 deficit, to lead the first game 10-3, as the Pittsburg Gorillas had trouble clearing the net. Linda Ummel, Cheryl Frazier, Belynda Doby, Patty Crane, Debbie Phillips and Barbara Lawson started for MSSC, and Frazier's spike regained the serve for her teammates at the 3-0 stage.

The Lions scored 5 points, then lost the serve, but KSCP could not capitalize on the opportunity, and Doby spiked the ball to regain the serve.

Southern scored 5 more times to lead 10-3, then KSCP regained the serve and scored once, but the Gorillas lost the serve when they could not get under Linda Ummel's spike in time, and MSSC scored twice more to lead 12-4.

**THE LIONS KNOCKED** the ball out of bounds enabling Pittsburg to score three times. Southern scored one point then lost the serve in the same manner.

Pittsburg capitalized twice on their following serve, but that was as far as the Gorillas could go, and the Lions scored points 14 and 15.

The Lions started game number 2 with the same six players. It looked as though Pittsburg scored first, but this point was nullified by a KSCP net infraction, and the Gorillas forfeited the serve.

MSSC jumped to a 6-0 lead with Doby doing the serving. KSCP scored four times, then the team traded points until MSSC led 9-7. The serve changed hands six times before the Lions scored twice to lead 11-7. MSSC scored again following an off-the-floor save by the Lion's captain, Linda Ummel. Pittsburg then committed two more net infractions to give the Lions a 14-7 lead.

"Watch number fifteen!" was heard among the KSCP athletes as Cheryl Frazier's spiking ability awed the Gorilla women. KSCP Coach, Pat Throop, an MSSC alumna, called time-out, and no scores were made by either side, when time was called with one second remaining on the clock.

Karen Gordon, Debbie Phillips, Sherry Yeager, Debbie Downs, Patty Crane and Terry Wilcox started for the Lions reserves. KSCP broke into an 8-0 lead, and it seemed for awhile they would hand the Lion J.V.s their first defeat of the season. However, MSSC stopped the Gorilla's momentum and scored eight points to Pittsburg's one to and 8-9 deficit. The Lions cranked off six points on Crane's serve to lead 14-9. KSCP scored once more when Southern grabbed the clinching point.

**THE SAME SIX** women started the second game. Southern led 14-3, but the Gorilla reserves rallied to bring the score to 14-12, but a KSCP net infraction lost the game and the match for the Gorillas.

The matches with Pittsburg left the varsity Lions with an 8-5 record, and the junior varsity maintained its perfect score at 6-0.

On October 28, the Drury Panthers, by cancelling their appearance, forfeited the match, thus giving the Lions a 9-5 season record.

On Oct. 30, the teams journeyed to Point Lookout, Mo. to participate in a triangular match against the host team, School of the Ozarks, and Ambassador College of Big Sandy, Tex. MSSC defeated the hosts 15-8 and 15-13, but lost to Ambassador 10-13 and 9-15. These matches left Southern's varsity with a 10-6 season record.

The Lion women closed their regular season at home against Evangel College on November 3, The Crusaders dropped MSSC 15-2 and 14-16 and 12-14 to win the varsity match. The Lion junior varsity closed their season with a perfect 7-0 record by defeating Evangel's reserves 15-9 and 15-3.

Game one with Evangel started with Doby, Ummel, Frazier, Lawson, Phillips and Crane, and broke into an early lead for the Lions of 10-1. The serve changed hands fifteen times on a variety of net infractions and out of bound shots. Evangel could not seem to get it together, and the Lions won 15-2.

**COACH ALBINS STARTED** her regular junior varsity crew of Crane, Phillips, Gordon, Wilcox, Yeager and Downs in varsity game number 2. Evangel gained a quick lead 8-3, and Albins then sent in the other four other regular starters who tied the score 8-8. Southern then went ahead 14-8, when Evangel took over the serve with one minute to go.

The Crusaders scored seven points in the last action packed minute on a variety of MSSC miscues. The Lions never regained the serve, and Evangel led 15-14 with fourteen seconds left on the clock. Evangel scored the sixteenth and deciding point when MSSC passed the ball out of bounds.

In game number 3, the score see-sawed from a 1-3 Lion deficit to a 6-3 MSSC lead, to a 6-6 tie. Evangel then built up a 14-6 lead which the Lions did not have time to overcome. MSSC fought to a 12-14 deficit as the clock ran out giving the game and the match to Evangel.

The varsity took a 10-7 record into the state tournament. While not an entirely a separate team, the junior varsity posted a perfect 7-0 record. This marks only the second time in Missouri Southern State College's history as a four year school that an athletic team has achieved a perfect record. The first 1,000 season was achieved by the National Champion football team of 1972.



**DEBBIE DOWNS RETURNS** a School of the Ozarks serve. Patty Crane and Terry Wilcox move in to help. Southern won to take the match in two straight games.

## Volleyball team places

By LO VETRA BROWN  
Women Sports Director

Missouri Southern's Women's Volleyball team tied for fourth place in a field of eight teams, in the state volleyball tournament played in Bolivar at the field house of Southwest Baptist College last weekend. The Lion women tied with University of Missouri-Rolla for a fourth place finish in the round-robin tourney in which each of the eight participants played two games with every opponent.

Stephens College of Columbia, took first place in the tourney; Tarkio College of Tarkio, broke a tie for second place by defeating the host team in a playoff. Missouri Southern and

Rolla shared fourth; William Jewell College of Liberty, Mo., shared sixth; School of the Ozarks landed in seventh, and Woods College of Fulton came in last.

The Lions blanked William Woods, 16-14 and 15-4; School of the Ozarks, 15-10 and 14-12. The Lions split contests with Jewell 9-15 and 15-7; Rolla, 10-15 and 15-6, and Tarkio 15-15.

Southern was stopped by Stephens, 8-15 and 11-15; by west Baptist 4-15 and 4-15.

Stephens and Tarkio will represent Missouri in the tournament at Kearney Nebraska State College on Nov. 17-18, and 19.

## Women's schedule released

Coach Sallie Roper has released the game schedule for the 1975-76 edition of the Missouri Southern State College women's basketball team. The schedule includes ten home contests and eight away.

Thirteen women are vying for starting positions. Returns

December 2nd	Ozark Bible College
December 4th	Kansas State College
December 11th	Drury College
December 13th	Cottey College
December 15th	NEO—Miami
January 21st	Southwest Baptist
January 24th	Evangel College
January 27th	Ozark Bible College
January 29th	Drury College
January 31st	Oral Roberts U.
February 3rd	Crowder College
February 6th	Cottey College
February 9th	Oral Roberts U.
February 11th	Kansas State College
February 14th	NEO—Miami
February 18th	Crowder College
February 21st	Evangel College
February 23rd	Southwest Baptist
February 27-28	State Tournament

from last year's 9-2 squad include Terri Dresh, Elbrader, Linda Ummel, Cheryl Allen, and Roanna P. Both Dresh and Elbrader averaged 19 points on MSSC's ever women's squad last year, while Ummel averaged 14.

The schedule follows:

7:00
5:30
7:00
1:00
7:00
7:00
5:00
7:00
7:00
5:00
4:00
7:00
5:30
5:00
2:00
7:00
10:00
6:30

**Additional  
sports**

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## Spiva showing Nebraska quilts

By ROGER GREEN

Something new in exhibits, "Quilts from Nebraska Collections," is currently being shown at Spiva Art Center and will continue until December 2. The 44 quilts were coordinated by

Mid-America Arts Alliance and previously shown at Lincoln Nebraska's Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery, and its popular success prompted the current fourstate tour of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

The geometric abstractions are hung like banners and form a maze through which persons tour. None of the fabrics are alike: some are traditional while others are original. Brown stains testify to the age. Names such as "Court House Square," "Double Wedding Ring," "House on the Hill", and "Drunkard's Path" tell a great deal of the life of rural America. Floral patterns, simplified houses, sun bursts, and star shapes are incorporated in the designs. An all yellow and brown quilt, "Sunrise," completed in 1930 shows a difference in the eras, this one being of the depression. Another in contrast, "Bird of Paradise," completed in 1948 shows hope and promise in the yellows, greens and oranges.

"Optimistic" and "descriptive" describes the new Missouri Southern Showcase being shown on the third floor gallery. The third of traveling art shows, the showcase displays the work of 13 students chosen from a judged competition. They are Kim Kissel, Becky Batemen, Ann Boyd, Sherry Probert, Fran Thomas, Jan Bassett, Mike Buchanan, Karen Bradfield, David Matthews, Rod Roberson, Gretchen Kissel, Richard Nielson, and Roger Green.

Medium sized, the works display elements of their environment: poised models, a pet dog, birds, and scenery. Grayish drawings by Rod Roberson shows involvement in the simplest of elements. A sleezy, brown teddy bear by Gretchen Kissel and a cheetah by Ann Boyd follow a sensitive narrative technique. An overall sameness of color coupled with accurate depiction of subject matter provides a clear statement of what MSSC has to offer.

## 'Let's Do It Again' provides laugh

By KAY ALBRIGHT

"Let's Do It Again"—sounds like a whispered proposition during an obscene telephone call, right? Well however true that may be, it's also a title for one of the funniest comedy movies to come around in a long time. Starring the same twosome from "Uptown Saturday Night" (Bill Cosby and Sidney Poitier for the uninitiated) it adds the Kid Dy-no-mite from TV, Jimmy Walker, to make a fresh, funny and original comedy.

Plot line runs into delightful twists and swirls which allows the scope of Cosby's and Poitier's talents to come into sharp focus.

Trying to save their lodge, The Children of the House of Shaka, from being kicked out in the streets the milkman and his factory worker friend (other synonyms for Cosby and Poitier) go to New Orleans to invest in a prize fight. The money they use is the lodge's building fund and their secret weapon is what Poitier learned in the army medical corps. Posing as Mango Slade from New York they make contact with the local Mafias (black) who are having their own private wars. This give Poitier a chance to show what a clothes horse he is and Cosby a chance to show how funny he can be by merely walking in.

Jimmy Walker does a fine job as an unlikely prize fighter and has got to have the most enormous mouth found on a human being. His facial expressions carry much of the impact while his whole characterization is a mature extension of his TV figure.

Facial expressions of all the actors often provide the humorous effect while Cosby's and Poitier's sheer mobility gives the impression of silly putty. As a team they could almost be put with the comedy greats of Laurel and Hardy or Lewis and Martin. All the actors do a fine job, in particular the actresses who play the wives but undoubtedly it's the two central characters who hog the attention.

It's a good movie that provides no deep thoughts but a lot of deep laughs. It's nice that the "Uptown Saturday Night" crew decided to do it again.

## Weekly recitals entertain campus

If you enjoy listening to live musical performances, weekly recitals may provide some worthwhile entertainment. The recitals, given at 3 or 4 p.m. every Thursday in room 222 of the music building, are free to the public. According to Prof. William C. Elliott, recital director, "The public is encouraged to come."

Serious music, by such composers as Leonard Bernstein and Aaron Copeland, is the foundation of the students' performances. Each student usually solos for three to seven minutes. Several different instruments are normally scheduled in each recital for variety's sake. Vocalists, often with an accompanist, perform also. More advanced musicians sometimes play for a half or whole hour. Sometimes two students will combine their talents in a duet. Says Elliott of these performances, "We have more than our fair share of talent."

Recitals provide music majors and minors with a workshop, where they gain experience by performing. They also listen to other students to learn what can be performed at a given level of ability. Students are graded on their performances. "Each student must fulfill some kind of performance obligation before the end of his studies," stated Elliott.

Senior recitals, usually held on Sunday nights, are more formally presented than the weekly recitals. Prof. Wayne A. Harrell, head of the fine arts department, will have the schedules for these as they are announced.

## Film product of French New Wave

(continued from page 6)

standing film makers that had inaugurated the New Wave were not dispossessed and are still very young, very free, and very spirited. Such recent works as Costa-Gavras' "The Sleeping Car Murders," (1965), "Z" (1969) and Bernardo Bertolucci's "The Conformist," (1971) and "Last Tango in Paris" (1973) are clear descendants of the spirit of 1959.

Philippe DeBroca, now 39, originally made short subjects in Africa and became assistant to Chabrol and Truffaut. He directed his first features in 1960, the extremely successful "The Love Game" and "The Joker" but is best known in America for "That Man from Rio" (1964) with Jean Paul Belmondo. He

excells as a film maker with a deft sense of sophisticated comedy, and of social and sexual satire.

Critics and audiences alike greeted with pleasure this first comedy of the New Wave and first film of Phillippe De Broca. Critical reviews summarize the film: "The Love Game" is a triumph for its director, Phillippe DeBroca, who stops at nothing in the way of gags to make us laugh," Brendan Gill, The New Yorkeroto... g "A happy bawdy domedy..... Jean Pierre Cassel, 27, is easily the funniest Frenchman since Jacques Tati.....Director Philippe DeBroca emerges as the biggest comic talent of the new Gallic school," Time. "The Love Game" would equal any and rise high in the Ten Best List.....a picture worth going out of your way to see," Archer Winsten, New York Post.

# Make reservations for 'Life With Father'



# Dental hygiene program exists because of dentists' requests

By MILDRED BURGESS

Because of the dental hygiene and assisting programs at Missouri Southern it may soon be possible to get dental care without the usual long delay for an appointment followed by an interminable wait in the dentist's office.

"The dental programs are a reality today because dentists came to the college administrators requesting programs when they found themselves unable to meet the needs of the public," stated Mrs. Mary Ann Gremling, director of Southern's dental auxiliary programs.

In the past dentists were able to keep up with the demand for dental care if not the actual need. The shortage of dentists became more perceptible with the increase in population, higher education and dental insurance.

ACCORDING TO A TEXTBOOK for dental assisting, statistics show that only 45 per cent of the people in the United States receive dental care as often as once a year and estimate as many as one billion untreated cavities. Well over half the adult population has periodontal disease. This is a disease of the gums and underlying supporting tissues which causes the loss of the most permanent teeth.

At this time there is a ratio of one dentist to every thousand people and the 58 overcrowded dental schools cannot train a sufficient number of dentists to change this ratio. The imbalance can be altered substantially with the help of dental auxiliaries. It has been proved that the average dentist aided by two dental assistants can increase his work load by 50 per cent.

"Missouri Southern has a limited enrollment of 16 attending young women in each of the two dental programs," Gremling said. "Men may enter the programs but none are enrolled this year. Our instructors are Mrs. Pam Overman, Mrs. Patricia Falise and Mrs. Nancy Karst."

Dental Hygiene is a two year curriculum, including a summer term. A total of 76 hours is required in a sequence for an associate of science degree. Students are required to complete all dental hygiene courses, supporting science classes and the general education requirements.

"OUR STUDENTS RECENTLY went into nursery schools to teach the children how to care for their teeth," she recalled. "This time they are getting on-the-job training in local dental offices three afternoons a week besides attending classes at college."

She went on to say, "The girls have been working for several weeks on 'table clinics' which they presented yesterday at the meeting of the local Southwest Missouri Dental Association, at Henry's in Joplin." She explained that the clinics are short informative presentations on such things as surgical scrub, oral structures and radiation hazards. "We are a hard working, enthusiastic, fun group who are here because they want to be," she said with obvious pride.

It is the opinion of one reporter for The Chart that the enthusiasm of both groups of students is encouraged and enhanced by the vibrant personality of their director.

All students seeking enrollment in the dental hygiene program at Missouri Southern in the fall of 1976 must submit applications in soon. Although the last test date is February 1, the deadline for mailing the application is December 31.

For brochures concerning the admission requirements and applications for admission to the dental programs and applications for the dental hygiene aptitude test contact the office of dental programs, room 102, technology building.

GREMLING STRESSED the fact that dental hygiene is an "easy" program. For this reason a prospective student must take the dental hygiene aptitude test. This is important to select students who are intelligent and capable of success because the place of a student who drops out of the class must be filled by a student transferring from another field.

"A dental clinic will be opened in the technology building this summer. It will be staffed by the second year students and a supervising dentist. The public, students and faculty may make appointments for preliminary dental work for a nominal fee. Restorative work will be referred to local dentists," she said.

Graduates of the dental hygiene program may take the national board and clinical examinations for the Missouri State Dental Board. They are then licensed to practice dental hygiene in Missouri. (Continued on page 20)



IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS of area dentists, college administrators recently instituted a dental hygiene program at Missouri Southern. Courses teach how to take x-rays, sterilize equipment, general bookkeeping as well as how to assist the dentist.

## Maupin watched college evolve

By MILDRED BURGESS

"From one ramshackled old building at Fourth and Byers which was razed years ago, Missouri Southern State College has evolved into the beautiful, multiple building campus that we have today," said James K. Maupin, dean of technology at Southern.

WHEN MAUPIN JOINED the faculty in 1955, Southern was still Joplin Junior College and it was part of the Joplin Public School System. At that time the college boasted a faculty of 25 and a student enrollment of 300.

"Back in those days," he mused, "I taught biology. In fact, I was the entire biology department. Although there wasn't a division of technology in the college at that time, two or three courses in the general field of technology were taught at Franklin Technical School which was also a part of the public school system."

In 1958 the college moved to 310 West Eighth street and it remained there until June, 1967, when it moved to the present location on the northeast edge of Joplin.

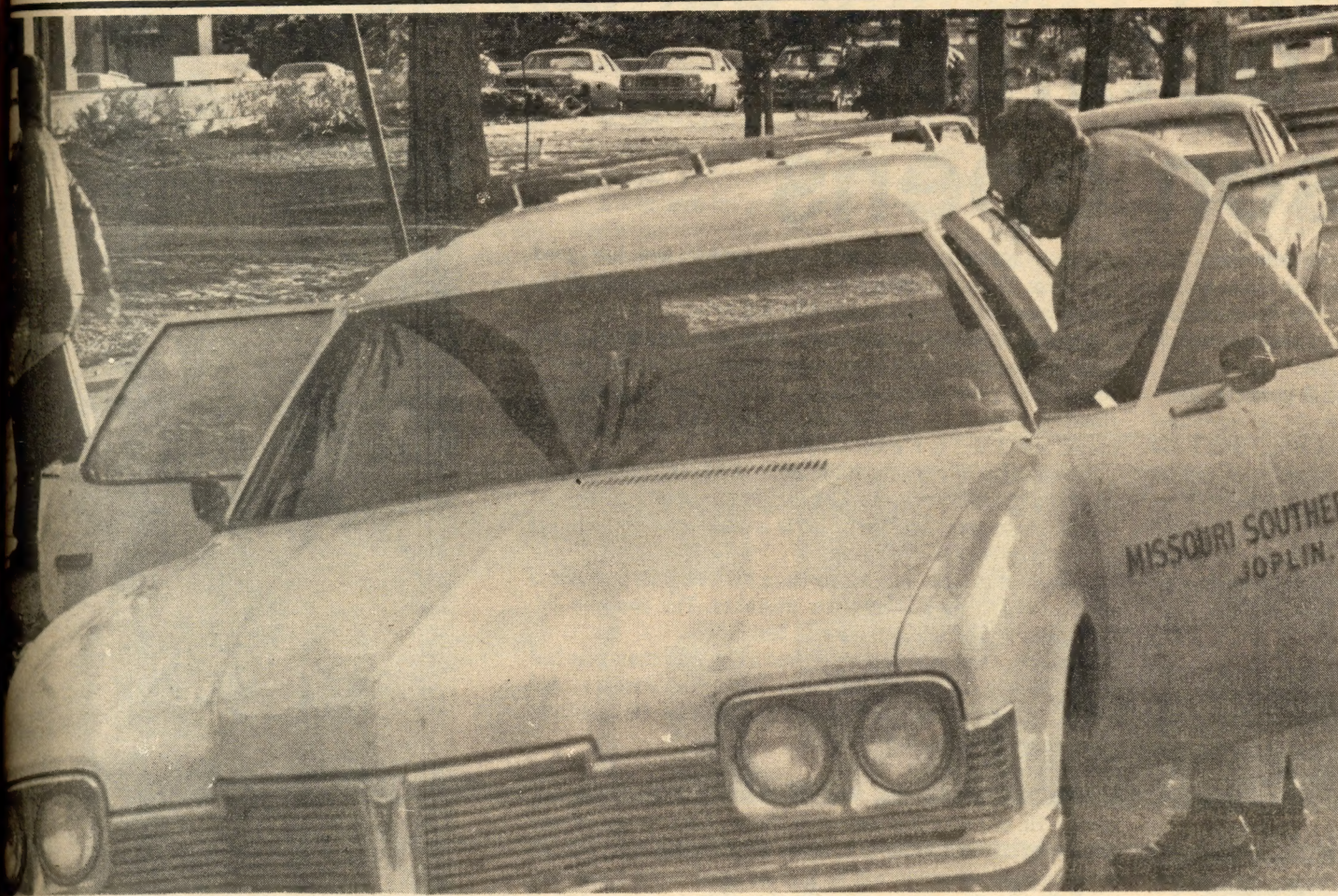
In 1964 the college became Jasper County Junior College when voters created the junior college district. A year later the Missouri State Legislature passed a bill creating the two-year state supported senior college with the district still supporting the junior college. The name was then changed to Missouri Southern College. With the appointment of the Board of Regents only five months later, the college became Missouri Southern State College. There is yet another change in the offing. On July 1, 1977, the State of Missouri will assume full operation of Southern.

Maupin remarked that he evolved into administration as the college evolved.

"WE ARE FORTUNATE at this institution—our entire staff is aware of this, too—because there are no schisms in our faculty that you encounter in many colleges today. Although there are four divisions and each division is divided into several departments, we all work together to form one fine college," Maupin commented. He continued, "I cannot justify in my own mind the

(Continued on page 20)





## Missouri Southern debate '75 . . .

The Missouri Southern debate squad, under direction of Dr. D.H. Rhodes and Mrs. Mary L. Cornwell, have traveled to Oklahoma City and Colorado Springs thus far this year; the results have good considering that nearly all the squad are freshmen or first year college debaters. The squad has almost broken even in their competition in debate, and have proved their abilities in individual events with finalists produced in both contests.

High school debaters which are planning to enroll at Missouri Southern next fall should see Dr. Rhodes Friday or Saturday on the third floor of the College Union or write to Dr. Rhodes in care of the college.

The squad is taking several other trips this year from as far away as Reno, Nevada to as close to home as Pittsburg, Kansas.





# Shipley optimistic as season opens

Head basketball coach R.C. Shipley is optimistic about this season's team but is cautious about saying the team will be successful. Missouri Southern opens the 1975-76 basketball season tomorrow against Avilla in the Lion gymnasium at 7:30 p.m.

"It is hard to determine whether a team will be successful," said Shipley. "I thought last year's team would be successful and we finished 11-14. However, we were going strong with a 10-4 record on February 5 until injuries hurt us. Many unforeseeable things can happen during a season. There are a lot of factors involved in having success."

"The strong points of this year's team are good depth and overall team quickness," said Shipley. "I think our biggest weakness is in not having a season leader. We have been hampered by injuries up to this point."

**THE INJURIES SUSTAINED** by the Lions in preseason have been a knee injury to senior Bob Hall, a calcium deposit on Lee Stevens' ankle and a back injury to Rudolph Harvey. Hall will miss the entire season. Stevens had only three weeks of practice while Harvey has been able to practice only two weeks.

"We must develop consistency and stay healthy to have a successful team against our strong schedule," said Shipley. "It is imperative that the veterans play up to their potential to be able to withstand the 25-game and 2 tournament schedule. It should be an exciting year and the success lies in the improvement of the veterans."

Missouri Southern State College has again assembled one of the strongest small college schedules in the Midwest. The schedule should provide one of the most interesting years in Missouri Southern's history. The schedule includes two major college teams, in Murray State and Hardin Simmons University. Midwestern University, runner-up in the national tournament held in Kansas City, Mo., and home and home contests with four other teams ranked in the NAIA top twenty are also included in this year's schedule. The Lions will also participate in very strong classics at the University of Missouri at Rolla and Cameron University.

The Lions return their entire squad from last season except for the injured Hall. Two veteran senior guards in 6'1" Stevens and 6'2" Mark Flanegin return. These two were the number two and three scorers for Southern last season. The leading scorer and rebounder from last year was 6'9" Ed Benton. Benton should have a strong year and be one of the leaders for the Lions. Another starter from last year is 6'4", high-jumping Dennis Sims, who is a good rebounder and defensive player. The juniors who return are 6'5" Mike Goodpaster, a two-year starter, and 6'6" Don Alston, who came on strong at the end of last season. Returning sophomore 6'7" Harvey had a very fine freshman year with 11 rebounds and 10 points per game. Also Jack Sportsman, a 6'3" sharp-shooting guard, also returns after being pushed into a starting position after Stevens was injured with eight games left.

**MISSOURI SOUTHERN IS ALSO LOOKING** for added help from two transfers. They are 6'8" Maurice Dixon, who will be eligible this fall and 6'9" Tom Maxwell, who becomes eligible in the spring semester. The addition of three fine freshmen, 6'7" Mike Chrzan, 6'4" Kevin Pepper and 6'3" Bill Brewster, will help the Lions.

Coach Shipley commented on the returning lettermen:

"Alston is a very aggressive player and a hard worker. This

two-year letterman is a very fine jumper and has good quickness. He was coming into his own last season until an injury hampered him during the middle of the year.

"Benton, a two-year letterman, must gain consistency this year. He was the leading scorer and rebounder from last year's squad. If he gains this consistency, he could be one of the outstanding players in the district. Benton had good shooting range, speed and is a good jumper.

"Flanegin, a three-year letterman, is an excellent outside shooter with a range up to 22 feet. He was the third highest scorer last season for MSSC. He is a very hard worker and should have a great senior year.

"Goodpaster has been a starter since his freshman year. He is very solid and makes very few mistakes. The two-year letterman is a good shooter from 20 feet.

"Harvey, a one-year letterman, had a fine freshman year last year. He worked into the starting line-up in January, and averaged 14 points and 13 rebounds after this time. He could be a fine player if he keeps improving.

**"THE HIGH JUMPING SIMS** excites fans with his jumping ability. He is a very fine defensive player. Sims' progress was hampered last season due to sickness as he missed eight games. The one-year letterman will be a great asset to the Lions this year if his scoring will improve.

"Sportsman was pressed into a starting role last season when both the starting guards were lost for the season due to injuries. He scored over 20 points in a game 4 times last year. Sporrean is a fine shooter and with the experience gained from last year he could be a good one.

"Stevens was the leading scorer for Southern last season until he was injured and missed the last seven games of the season. He is an outstanding defensive player and jumper. He should have a great senior year.

## Practice key to success says Terry Joyce

BY KEN JONES  
Chart Sports Director

Practice is the key to success in many areas. Missouri Southern's pro-prospect punter Terry Joyce believes practice is most important for success in punting.

Joyce ranks among the top five punters in the NAIA. He has been in the top ten all season. Joyce averaged 42.4 yards a punt for his 47 punts in Missouri Southern's first nine football games. Against Arkansas Tech he averaged over 50 yards per punt. In the game against Fort Hays State, Joyce blasted one punt 72 yards for the school record for the longest punt.

"To be successful in punting requires much concentration and practice," said Joyce. "You need to concentrate on getting the ball and holding it properly. Then you must drop it right, kick it and follow through. You have to take your time and not worry about being blocked. When having problems it helps to slow down and start at the beginning to try and figure out what is wrong."

**THE FOOTBALL WILL SPIRAL** through the air if kicked right. If the ball is wobbly or travels end over end then something went wrong.

"If you hold the ball correctly and drop it right, then the ball will travel in a spiral," said Joyce. "If the nose of the football is up when you drop it, you kick the back of the ball. Then the punt goes end over end. If the punt is wobbly, the ball was kicked on the side."

An important aspect of punting is kicking the ball out of bounds near the opponent's end zone. Joyce explained how he punts out of bounds. "I pick out a spot and then step towards that spot when punting. Accuracy, not distance, is important. Therefore I allow for the wind. I decide where to punt the ball which is usually the near side of the field."

Joyce has been punting for a long time. He has used several means for improving his punting.

"I have been punting since I was a little kid. I punted because I enjoyed it. My dad was the first to teach me how to punt. I looked at some books. I received a little book when I entered the Punt, Pass, and Kick competition which helped me a great deal.

IMPACT on Aaron John's head flattens the soccer ball. Lions end a 14-2 season defeating William Jewell College. (Photo by Steve Harvey)

However, practice is the most important way to improve. Through practice punting just came to me."

**EDINA, MO., A TOWN** of 1600 people located 25 miles from Kirksville, was home for Joyce through high school. He graduated in 1972 from Knox County High School in Edina. Joyce was an All-Conference selection as a quarterback his senior year. He was also selected to the All-Conference District teams for two years in basketball.

Highland Community Junior College recruited Joyce for his basketball abilities. He also played baseball and football. He received national attention for his punting success. "I had a good punting coach in Vern Sears," said Joyce. During his freshman year, Joyce was ranked third in the nation with a 42.8-yard average. In his sophomore year, he was moved from quarterback to tight end but kept his punting duties. He was ranked third in the nation with a 42.8-yard punting average.

**COMING TO MISSOURI SOUTHERN** has been a real experience for Joyce. He is proud to be a part of the organization.

"Missouri Southern has one of the best football programs in college. The players get along real well and are close friends. There are many fine athletes."

## Maupin . . .

(continued from page 18)

need for separate classes in the general education curriculum for students in the technology division. All of the students at Missouri Southern are regular members of the campus body and are expected to intermingle in classes and extracurricular activities."

Southern recognizes the responsibility to the people of the area and the state of Missouri to provide educational opportunities to all eligible students.

"Yes, this institution has come a long way and we are striding forward, but we've only just begun," predicted.

## Dental . . .

(Continued from page 18)

Many dental hygienists work in dental offices, relieving the dentist of many responsibilities, but jobs are available in health clinics, schools, hospitals, armed services, research and teaching.

Dental assisting is a one year certification program in which the student is trained to manage the office, assist the dentist at chairside, take x-rays and sterilize instruments. "Her duties are also confirming appointments, keeping records, payrolls, providing a good atmosphere for patients and dentist alike and preparing patients for treatment," Gremling explained. "You know, you aren't born knowing how to make a patient comfortable in a dental chair."

When the student has completed two semesters (34 hours) of training she is eligible to take the state board examinations. Having passed these she earns the title of Certified Dental Assistant.